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THE DELIGHT OF LIVING.

Prove that my mind dies when my body dies,
That I do not possess an immortal soul
Save in desire; prove that the utmost goal
For kings or beggars is the grave; and, lies
Of cunning priests, or poets' fantasies,
The future life and the divine control;
Spare not one kind delusion to console
For failing senses and fast-dimming eyes;
Nay, even, like old Crusoe bid me spend
My little hour, at the world's farthest end,
Mute as my fellow-brutes in that sad place—
And then 'twere sweet to live, so weak a thing,
To breathe, if nothing more, the fire of spring,
Or feel that winter beat against my face!
—Lloyd McKim Garrison in Ballads of Harvard and Other Verses.

'FORE DADDY'D GO TO BED.

Each night for fifty years or more,
'Fore daddy'd go to bed,
He'd come 'round threin' ev'ry door
From front hall to the shed,
And then he'd blow the candle out
And set it on the bin,
And by and by you'd hear him shout,
"Is ev'rybody in?"

And if it happened one of us
Young fellars still was out,
He'd walk aroun' an' fret and fuss
And say he had no doubt
That somethin' had befallen us
Or we'd fell into sin,
But when he'd hear our trampin' feet
He'd say, "Thank God, you're in!"

And now I reckon he's up thar,
Awaitin' day by day,
To bid us welcome from afar
If we should go that way;
But one thing's certain, he won't rest
Until his kith and kin
Have passed the portals of the blest
And all are gathered in.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A SONG OF THE WAY.

I.

The way seemed bitter, and black, and long;
God fashioned the way; but it found a Song!
In the face of His heaven—frowning black,
A lily bloomed in the thunder-track!
And the Song sang, "Day!"
To the lonely way,
And the stricken Winters of God were May!

II.

The way was bitter, and black, and long;
But a Harp was there, and a Soul said, "Song!"
And the Song said, "Sun!"—and the lily knew
A gleam of bright and a dream of dew!
And over the way
Was the glory of Day,
And never a rose did a red thorn slay!

III.

God fashioned the way: It was His to say
If ever its Darkness should lead to Day;
If ever the rivers, of Light unblest,
Should ripple their wearisome way to rest.
The rivers tossed
Where His lightnings crossed,
But ever they sang, "Not lost! Not lost!"

IV.

Wherefore, I say: Not a darkened way
But a hand strikes through it, and cleaves to Day!
Come hither, Sweet, of the shadowed eyes—
God's rain is but for His storm-swept skies!
There is hope in His Night;
Love is bloom—Love is bright,
And you rest on Love's breast like a Lily of Light!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

STRANGE THINGS ON WATCH FACE

"I will wager," said a Broadway watchmaker to a customer the other day, "that you cannot correctly put down the numerals on the dial plate of your watch."

"Wrong," interrupted the watchmaker, down I, II, III, IV —

"Wrong," interrupted the watchmeker.

"How wrong?"

"Pull out your watch and look at the figure four."

Sure enough the figure was IIII, not IV.

"Are all clocks and watches made that way?" asked the customer, as he put his watch back in its fob.

"All that have Roman figures on their dial."

"Why?"

"Well, there is a tradition which accounts for the custom. The first clock that resembles the ones now in use was made by a famous French jeweler, Henry Vick, in 1370. He made a present of it to King Charles V, surnamed the Wise. Now Charles was wise in many ways, but he did not know everything, though having a reputation to sustain he pretended to omniscience. When Vick brought him the clock he examined the works very attentively, seeking a flaw somewhere. 'Yes,' he said, at last, 'the clock works well, but you have got the figures on the dial wrong.' 'Surely not, your majesty,' demurred the jeweler. 'Yes, that four should be four ones.' 'You are wrong, your majesty.' 'I am never wrong,' thundered the king. 'Take it away and correct the mistake.' Vick did as commanded. The fashion was followed by others. And so to this day we have IIII instead of IV."

"But suppose my watch had Arabic and not Roman numerals?"

"I took that chances, of course, because the larger proportion of watches have the Roman numerals. But even then I'd have had you in all probability. For there is another peculiarity about the figures which is almost universal in watches. But I will show you. Go on writing the rest of the figures."

So the customer continued and wrote down V, VI —

"Wrong again," interrupted the watchmaker.

"But"—

"Pull out your watch and see," calmly retorted the other.

Once more the watch dial was exposed to view. There was no six on it. The space where it should have been was occupied by the second hand.

"The second hand," continued the jeweler, "is to be found in exactly that place in almost every watch that is made. Whether your dial was registered in Arabic or Roman numerals there would be no six on it. It is only on a few of a very cheap sort of watches that the second hand is omitted and the 6 or the VI stands revealed."—New York Herald.

French Huguenot Refugees.

The French Huguenot refugees, who have met in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship was granted to them, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, Rev. John R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late majesty, Queen Victoria, and then, according to ancient custom, the oath of allegiance was taken.

HE WON HIS PROMOTION

Increase of Salary From $750 to $4,500 Was Earned by Mr. Ailes.

From assistant messenger at a stipend of $750 a year to assistant secretary of the treasury at a salary of $4,500 is the leap that Milton E. Ailes has recently made. He is an Ohio man, and was teaching school in that state for $60 a month when he was offered and accepted the post of assistant messenger of the treasury department and $750 a year as pay. He was ambitious, however. When his work was done he went to his studies. He wanted to become a lawyer. He got Bouvier's law dictionary and committed it to memory; he went to one of the law schools having night classes. In eighteen months he felt he was fit for something better than coal-carrying. There was a $1,000 clerkship vacant in the miscellaneous division of the secretary's office open to competitive examination. He took the examination. He was appointed.

A year or so later there was an additional $1,200 clerk to be appointed, subject to competitive examination. He took the examination and also the place.

He had picked up type-writing and in those days the typewriter was more of a novelty than it is now. The neatness and exactness of his work attracted attention. Most government clerks leave promptly at 4 o'clock, when the official day ends, but young Ailes had a habit of remaining at his desk to prevent work accumulating.

One afternoon about 5:30 a messenger came to his room saying that one of the assistant secretaries wanted a clerk. He went down in fear and trembling. The assistant secretary had received a telegram from the collector of customs at San Francisco announcing the arrival of a ship load of Japanese. He wanted instructions. The assistant secretary didn't know what to do; could Ailes tell him? Ailes could and did. The collector received his instructions.

The assistant secretary was much impressed. He asked Ailes his name and the division in which he worked. "Who does the typewriting in your division?" he asked. Ailes told him he was the typewriter. That was all.

Very soon afterward Ailes was advanced from a $1,200 clerkship to $1,600. He had skinned one grade, $1,400, because of his services in connection with the ship load of Japanese and his typewriting. Before he could accept his promotion he had to submit to an examination and out of a possible 100, his percentage was 96.30.

When Mr. Cleveland came into power for the second time he appointed Scott Wilke one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, and Ailes was detailed as his private secretary. It was an extremely valuable training as it gave him the run of the department and made him familiar with all of its ramifications. Just before the end of Mr. Wilke's term Ailes was advanced to an $1,800 clerkship, making 96.55 out of a possible 100.

Mr. Cleveland went out and Mr. McKinley came in. Mr. Wilke gave way to Mr. Vanderlip. The chief of the customs division wanted Mr. Ailes for his assistant, but Mr. Vanderlip objected, so Ailes remained at the desk coaching Vanderlip in his new duties, and he had not been there three days, as Mr. Vanderlip afterward admitted before he recognized Ailes' abilities.

In a few weeks he went up another step; he was made private secretary to Secretary Gage and in that position he remained until a few weeks ago, when he was made assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Vanderlip, who resigned to accept an important position in one of the banks of New York.

THE POSTMASTER AT THE ZOO

The lawyer who evidently considers life one huge, continuous joke entered the clerk's office at the city hall, yesterday, with an expression of extreme radiance overspreading his countenance, says the Washington Star. The clerks and others having business in the office at the time ceased their several pursuits. Experience had taught them that the aforesaid lawyer would say something of an entertaining character.

"Gather 'round boys," he said, "I have a dandy for you this morning. It's the best, so far, of the year 1901."

The speaker paused. The others silently waited for what was coming.

"Now listen carefully," resumed the lawyer, "and note the beauty of the connection between the three sections of this little conundrum. Here it is: 'If the postmaster should visit the Zoo, and while there be eaten up by the wild animals, what o'clock would it be?'"

There was another pause. Finally the clerk in charge of the dockets ventured the answer: "It would be all day with the postmaster."

"Wrong, entirely wrong," commented the lawyer. "I didn't ask what time; I asked what o'clock it would be."

A third pause. Then by general consent the answer was requested. The lawyer gayly announced:

"Ate P. M."

Before the gathering had recovered the lawyer had flitted from the room and was headed for the court of appeals, to try the postmaster-zoo-wild animals conundrum on the higher tribunal.

BEET SUGAR IN ILLINOIS EASY TO RAISE

One of the greatest beet sugar plants in the country is about to be constructed at Shelby, Ind. It takes $1,000,000 to put it in operation. The trouble with the best beet sugar plants is one of labor. The Illinois farmer can make a living too easily raising corn and pork, and he will not get down on his hands and knees and weed all day long and go through the back-aching toil that is necessary to raise beets. He can do it, but he won't. The experiments that have been successful have been carried out by Russians, imported where they have been colonized from their native land, but with each succeeding year it has been found necessary to bring on a new lot. The old ones would save money enough to buy ground of their own, and they, too, find it easier to raise corn and hogs than beets. The problem seems to be, not to get improved processes for extracting sugar, but to devise labor for cultivating beet. The "man with the hoe" has discovered that what he wants is a riding plow. He is not going to break his back over the clods when he can mount a spring seat and whistle while he rides.—Peoria Star.

Overdid It.

"This man," said the secretary, "has overdone it. He'll not get his picture in the papers on any such lie as this."

"What is it?" asked the president of the patent medicine company.

"He writes that since taking three bottles of our wonderful remedy his hearing has improved so that he can understand every word in comic opera."—Indianapolis Press.

CLOTHES MADE OF FISH SKIN

An Exhibit Showing What Siberian Women Do.

Several garments made entirely of fish skins, and, made to be worn, too, were recently put on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History in New York in a remarkable collection of curios gathered in Eastern Siberia by Professor Berthold Laufer, of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. These fish skins are the work of the women of the remote Gilyak and Gold tribes of the river Amur, and very odd garments they are.

The tribes live entirely by fishing and hunting. Salmon, which ascend the river to spawn, are their staple food, and the salmon skins, after being treated by the women, who are adepts, provide material for their clothes.

First, the scales are removed so carefully that the skin is not broken. Then the skin is tanned and dressed to make it durable and finally the women sew it into garments.

Salmon skin, when made into clothes by the Amur Indians, is like kid in appearance and softness, but it is tougher than kid, in fact, almost as tough as parchment. It is dyed red and yellow and some of the garments into which it is made is highly ornate. Curiously enough much of the ornamentation is on the backs.

The garments are sewn together with fine thread, also made of fish skin. Still another use to which fish skin is put is to decorate the boots of both men and women, sections of highly colored skin being appliqued on the elk hide of which the boots are made.

One of the fish-skin garments in the collection is a warm weather garment, for it is unlined. If it had been made in Paris it would be called a pelisse. Its front overlaps and it seems to have reached the ankles of the wearer.

In color, it is a deep manila yellow and it is highly ornamented. The outer edges are bordered with a fish-skin band of dark indigo blue, and heading this is a narrow strip of red. Up the side seams blue panels are appliqued in a graceful arabesque design.

The edges of the arabesque are fastened to the body with as minute stitches as if sewed by a machine. Bands of simpler design ornament the tops of the sleeves, and there are blue cuffs decorative in outline.

Another gown shows three bands about two inches wide, in dark blue, yellow and red laid across together.

The garment is further ornamented with appliqued scroll figures in blue, each about two inches long, over the entire surface. Near the neck, in front, is a fair imitation of a rooster—tail feathers and all.

CITY OF VARIED CLIMATES

London Presents Its Residents Temperatures to Suit Different Sections.

Strange to say, there is no city in the world of any size in which you can so easily watch the stir of the great world and not "feel the crowd" as in London. In Fleet street and the Strand you may actually get at the back of the great thoroughfares and fancy you are in a cloister, as in fact you are a little further on at Westminster. Some three odd miles from Charing Cross you may shut your garden gate, and so far as noise and stir are concerned, be a hundred miles from the crowded city, and yet be not only within touch of its very center, but an actor therein for twenty minutes' driving. And so strange is this remarkable town that it has as many climates as an entire continent. A writer in one of the evening papers mentions that during the recent hard weather it was Arctic at Hampstead compared with the Strand, and as an instance of its severity he mentioned the fact that a stray gull had been found on one of the Hampstead ponds, its soft white breast frozen into the ice, and one need hardly say quite dead. Of late years the gull has become a familiar visitant to the waters of the London parks, and even to the Regent's Canal. I saw quite a flock of them on the stretch of water opposite the house where Browning lived. Any day almost you may see people feeding the gulls on the Thames embankment. Some of the birds will take bread from your hand. Of late, too, I have observed swans on some of the wider reaches of the Regent's Canal, where it slumbers through the regions nearest Bayswater.—Yorkshire Weekly Post.

RIVERS UNDER THE SEA.

A few months ago Mr. H. Benest, an English geographer, published an interesting study of streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea.

Disasters to ocean telegraph cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1895, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river. The alluvial material transported by this fresh-water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in cutting it. The fact is that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep hollow of more than 1,300 meters (4,270 feet) that is traversed by the Brazilian cable. Also, while the cable was being repaired at a point twenty-four kilometers (fifteen miles) from the shore the repair ship was surrounded one day by orange skins, calabashes and bits of cloth which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal river, 140 kilometers (ninety miles) distant.—La Nature.

Origin of the Toast.

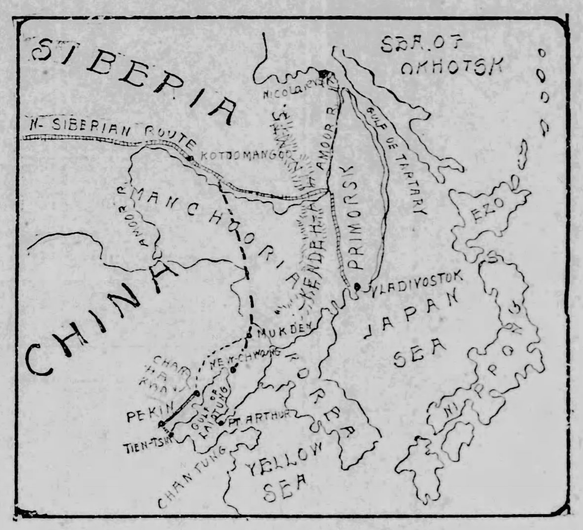
"If the celebrated Beauty of Bath in the days of Charles II, who was the original 'toast,' had been identified by the Tatler, when it traced the derivation of the word, which two centuries ago was a pleasant and entirely unnecessary excuse for much drinking, one important phase of the social season in New York might be dedicated to her. The distinguished editors of the Tatler were somewhat lacking in news sense, according to modern standards. They didn't search the musty inn records of Bath for the lady's name, and probably they wouldn't have found it if they had. The Tatler's picturesque explanation of the present secondary meaning of the word toast has ever since been accepted as adequate. A celebrated beauty was discovered in the Cross Bath by some of her admirers, one of whom took a glass of the water in which she stood and drank her health. The rest gallant, well fuddled with wine, offered to jump in, and swore that although he liked not the liquor, he would have the toast, this being an allusion to the usage of the time of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass. 'This whim,' says the Tatler, naively, 'gave foundation to the present honor which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a toast.'"—Ainslee's Magazine.

Realized His Own Madness.

"Now you are tired of me and abuse me," sobbed the young wife whose husband refused to hire another maid to take care of her pet dogs. "Yet," she continued, "not two years ago you were just crazy to marry me."

"Yes," answered the complacent manbrute, "my friends told me so at the time, but I didn't realize it until after we were married."—Kansas City Star.

RUSSIA AND CHINA, AND THEIR QUARREL



China has notified Russia that, because of the attitude of the other powers, she will not sign the Manchurian convention. Will China persist in this refusal? If she does, war may result—if Russia feels the time propitious; for it might involve all Europe in conflict.

Japan, it is stated, has given to China written assurances that she "will share the consequences of China's refusal, if these consequences include war." What attitude the other powers will take has not been announced.

Now let us go back and view recent history in northwestern China, in order to understand the gravity of the situation as between Russia and the Celestial Empire.

Look at the map above, and you will see that the Chinese province of Manchuria projects upward into Siberia, following the windings of the Amoor river, until the latter breaks through the Kendehalin mountains, and then turns abruptly northward to empty into the Sea of Okhotsk. Russia's great Siberian railway line, as originally projected, passes through this river valley, on the north side of the stream, until it gets through the mountains; then it turns abruptly southward, reaching the Japan sea at Vladivostok. This detour is made necessary in order to have the line on Russian soil.

But Vlaovostok is an ice-bound port in the winter. Commerce by sea is barred for six months each year. What Russia most desired was a railway terminus on the yellow sea, where the climate is so much milder that the seaports are never fully ice-bound, though the rivers may be.

Her opportunity to obtain this came at the close of the China-Japanese war of 1894. Japan was the victor, and demanded the Laio-Tung peninsula and dominance of Korea. Russia, Germany and France stepped in and prevented her. Russia was the leader in this, and from that time dates the fierce resentment of the Japanese against that power. Then, to make the grievance more serious, Russia later cajoled China into granting her the eastern portion of Manchuria, adjacent to Korea, thus insuring to her eventual control of that peninsula. Then, later, she obtained a concession for a railway through Manchuria, on an almost direct southerly line from the Amoor river to New Chwang, on the Gulf of Laio Tung, an arm of the Yellow sea. This gives Russia an open port in winter, shortens her great railway, and in all respects is a most valuable concession.

But no intelligent watcher of events supposed for a moment that Russia would stop there. Her appetite grows by what she feeds upon. That she designed to absorb Manchuria, when the chance should offer, was certain. This long-awaited opportunity came during the Boxer troubles last summer. A Boxer force crossed the Amoor river from northern Manchuria, and ravaged the town of Blagovestchenk, on the railway line. Russia drove them back, poured her troops over the border, and occupied Manchuria. Her diplomats assured the other powers that this was a purely military occupation, and that she would retire when the conditions of peace had been fixed and a treaty consummated. She also gave her adhesion to the proposition of the United States that there should be no territorial grabs, but that the integrity of China's area should be preserved.

This brings us to the dispute between the English and Russian forces on the railway at Tien Tsin. The contention was far more important than the possession of a small strip of land for a railway siding. The true inwardness of the matter is this:

The railroad at Tien Tsiu is a link—and a very important one—between Tien Tsin and Pekin on the one hand, and the projected Russian line through Manchuria. At present it is completed and in operation as far as the Great Wall, at Shan-hai-Kwan, and its projectors design to extend it to the splendid coal fields beyond, in the direction of Mukden, the old capital of Manchuria, through which will pass the Russian road from the Amoor river to New Chwang and Port Arthur.

Note, that to obtain complete control of the railway connections from Pekin and Tien Tsin to the great Siberian line, Russia must have this road. And she will have it—unless war results, when all can be said is that to the victor will belong the spoils. This is the immediate point of friction in China between Great Britain and Russia.

The Tien Tsin incident is thus seen to be very important when taken in connection with the convention concerning Manchuria which Russia urged upon China, but which she has just refused to sign, because of the protests of the powers. By it Russia was to obtain all of Manchuria, and no concessions for building railways, exploiting mines, etc., were to be granted to any but Russians and Chinese, in any of the northern provinces of China, along the Russian border—over one-third of the empire.

Now as to Japan's grievance against Russia, referred to above as growing out of her war with China in 1894. Russia with the backing of Germany and France, prevented her taking the territory she wanted. Why did she desire it? Not so much to extend her borders as to put a bulwark between her and Russia. Look again at the map. With Korea dominated by Russia, she will be face to face with Japan. The Japanese all believe that Russia will eventually try to conquer them, and annex the Land of the Rising Sun to its huge, overgrown empire. Ever since Russia interfered at the end of the war with China, Japan has been preparing for war. She has a splendid army, and her soldiers are good fighters. She has a modern navy, which, while not nearly so large as that of Russia, is all in the Pacific, while her antagonist's is partly in the Baltic and Black seas. At the beginning of the Chinese war, Russia had 20 vessels of all kinds in Chinese waters, Japan 40, Great Britain 32 and France 12.

Should war result over China's refusal to confirm the Manchurian convention, and Japan take the field to aid her, it seems impossible that England should not help these two, and France aid Russia. That is the expectation of European observers. The following table gives the relative strength of the navies of these four powers:

	Great Britain.	Japan.	Russia.	France.
Battleships, 1st class	47	8	22	24
Battleships, 2d class	12	9	1	4
Battleships, 3d class	11	4	..	4
Coast defense ships	13	3	16	23
Armored cruisers	23	2	12	25
Cruisers, 1st, 2d and 3d class	191	14	43	67
Gunboats, sea and river	114	16	25	62
Transports, tugs, etc.	204	37	110	154
Torpedo boats	167	66	156	356
Torpedo boat destroyers	108	16	38	14
Heavy guns on ships	1,076	514	648	742
Machine and secondary	9,432	962	4,265	4,278

Of officers and men on these vessels, England has 110,000, Japan 14,800, Russia 50,000, and France 44,000. In such a war, England and Japan would undoubtedly have the mastery of the seas, while Russia would dominate the land, for her army greatly outnumbers those England and Japan combined could put into the field. Even were China to send her armies to help, their efficiency is so low that they could not be counted upon for much effective service.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

YELLOW BOOTS CREATED A DIVERSION

The other evening at the performance of "Lohengrin" in Brooklyn an amusing incident occurred, says the New York Tribune. Lohengrin and Elsa had just been left alone in the bridal chamber. At this juncture Lohengrin says: "At last, my love, we are alone," or words to that effect. The bottom of the doors at the back of the stage did not reach the floor, the hiatus between being about six inches. Just as this communication had been made to Elsa the audience became conscious of two bright yellow boots that were filling the center of the space between the bottom of the door and the stage floor. From the position of the boots it was manifest that their owner had either one eye or an ear applied to the crack of the door, and that when Lohengrin imparted his original discovery to Elsa that they were alone he was in error. The audience began to titter, and those yellow boots were rapidly destroying the whole scene. The distracted leader called one of the orchestra to him, whispered in his ear, and the member of the orchestra disappeared in the opening beneath the stage. Pretty soon another pair of boots appeared in the opening, moved to the scene and came to a stop beside the bright yellow ones. There was a short pause, and then the sun of those yellow and offending boots set, the audience recovered its equanimity and the love scene between Elsa and Lohengrin went to its appointed close without further interruption.

A QUEER DISCOVERY.

When the library of the learned John Selden—who was known as "the incomparable" long before Cinquevalli balanced bath tubs on billiard cues—was handed over, in accordance with his will, to his old university the strange discovery was made that he used a pair of spectacles as bookmarkers and forgotten all about it so often that several pairs of these aids to eyesight were found within the pages of as many volumes, says the London Morning Post. A number of more valuable markers were left in the books of an elderly lady who died intestate the other day in Paris. Her unpretentious goods and chattels were to be sold by auction, and the commissionaire employed to convey them to the salerooms, being of a literary turn of mind, perhaps, discovered that nearly every volume contained a share certificate or security of some kind or other. He did not actually regard these documents as treasure trove, but he concealed his knowledge of their existence, and purchased the books containing them at the sale. At the last hearing he was engaged in conversation with a judge, d'instruction. How far the code will cover such a use of "special information" remains to be seen, unless, indeed, the case has already been decided.

Perfect Art.

"That making an artificial eye for a dog dog was quite a feat in optical science."

"It was. I understand it was so natural even the beast itself couldn't see through the deception."—Philadelphia Times.

In the Near Future.

Old Friend—And so both of your children are studying professions?

Hostess—Yes, my daughter is in a polytechnic college studying mechanical engineering, and my son is in Paris learning dressmaking.—New York Weekly.

J. P. MORGAN'S COSTLY BOOKS

He Owns Copies of the First and Second Ever Printed.

Ex-Secretary Whitney has recently purchased the most costly picture and Pierpont Morgan the most costly book in the world. The greatest treasures of literature and art are now coming to the United States because rich Americans are willing to pay higher prices than foreigners, and whenever anybody has a unique or valuable article for sale he immediately brings it over to this side of the Atlantic, where collectors are now gathering the most precious materials outside of the public institutions of Europe. The British Museum, the Biblioteca National of Paris, the Ambrosian Library at Milan and various other public collections in Rome, Madrid and the cities of Germany contain manuscripts, books and pictures of great historic interest, which came into their possession as gifts or by purchase when there was little competition and a small value was placed upon such merchandise. But when a private collector dies or a private collection for any reason is broken up, the best examples it contains are sure to come to the United States.

Mr. Whitney has recently purchased what is considered the best Van Dyck in existence, and is said to have paid $120,000 for it. It is a portrait of William de Villiers, Viscount Grandison, the favorite courtier of King Charles I., at whose order it was painted and in whose bondoir it hung until after his death. It represents De Villiers, life size, in the attitude of a cavalier of the seventeenth century, with high boots, deep lace collar and a hat with brilliant plumes. At the recent celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Van Dyck as many as possible of his pictures were brought together at Antwerp, and this portrait was generally conceded to be the most perfect and characteristic example of his genius.

Mr. Morgan's book is the only copy of Faust and Schoeffer's Psalter in private hands. It was the second book printed, the first being the famous Gutenburg Bible. It bears the date of 1459, and is in perfect condition. There are three or four other copies of this edition, but they are all in public institutions in Europe. It was sold at auction in London for $24,000 and was bought by Quaritz, the famous London dealer, who held it at the price of $28,500, an advance of $2,500, and would not take a cent less. After his death his heirs entered into negotiations with Pierpont Morgan, who bought it a few months ago. The price paid is confidential, but is believed to have been in the neighborhood of $25,000.

Mr. Morgan is buying fine books as well as railroads, and takes as much interest in libraries as he does in trusts. He has recently purchased three city lots adjoining his residence on Madison avenue, New York, and it is believed that he intends to erect there a fire proof building for the display of his treasures. The Psalter I have just described is his greatest gem. In fact, the only book in the United States that approaches it in value is the letter in which Columbus describes his voyage and discovery. This was printed a few weeks after his return to Spain in 1493, and considering that it consists of only two leaves of print, it brought a higher price even than the Psalter, for it cost the Lenox library $7,750.

The next example in interest and importance in Mr. Morgan's collection is "The Golden Gospels," an exquisite manuscript made with a pen by a monk in the year 750. It formerly belonged to Henry VIII. of England, and even in that day was considered as a remarkable curiosity and work of art. The four gospels are written in gold letters upon sheets of purple vellum. The cover is velvet, handsomely embossed with gold. It cost $12,500.

Mr. Morgan also has the most valuable copy in existence of Eliot's Indian version of the Bible. There are a number of other copies of the first edition in existence, but his was Eliot's own, and after being used by him for several years in his missionary labors was presented to Thomas Shepard of Charlestown, Mass. There is an appropriate inscription in Elliot's handwriting on the fly-leaf.

Mr. Morgan has two copies of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed. One of them is imperfect and contains only the Old Testament, but it is printed on vellum, which adds to its value. There are five other copies in the United States. Robert How, the printing-press manufacturer, like Mr. Morgan, has two copies, one printed on paper and the other on vellum. James W. Ellsworth, formerly of Chicago, has one for which he paid over $14,000. There is an equally good copy in the Lenox Library and another in the library of the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York.

Mr. Morgan has recently acquired the entire collection of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., one of the oldest and most fastidious collectors of books in the United States. He has few expensive books, but his library is one of the most complete and symmetrical that has ever been gathered, and contains perfect copies of the first edition of almost every choice book that was ever printed. As Mr. Irwin's children took no interest in his fad, he sought a successor who would be willing to preserve intact the collection upon which he spent so many years and so much money, and found Mr. Morgan willing to take the entire library at a generous price. It has not been placed on exhibition, but is stored in some warehouse in New York.—Chicago Record Herald.

King Edward's Perquisites.

A king has many privileges, but the oddest of all King Edward's is surely the right to the head of the first whale caught on the coasts of his kingdom. The tail is to go to Queen Alexandra, the object of the division being to guarantee that the Queen's wardrobe shall be furnished with whalebone. King Edward is not likely to receive many whales, however long he may reign, but there are many perquisites of the crown which are not so rare as whales in England. The king is entitled, for instance, to every sturgeon brought to land in the United Kingdom; one of them, caught in the Thames, was on the table of Queen Victoria's wedding banquet. The King should receive, too, every year from divers persons, a tablecloth worth three shillings, two white doves, two white hares, a catapult, a pound of cumin seed, a horse and letter, a pair of scarlet hose, a cross-bomb, a pair of tongs, a crossbar, a coat of gray fur, a nightcap, a falcon, two knives, a lance worth two shillings and a silver needle from his tailor.—St. James' Gazette.

Sees Two or Three.

Rounders—Well, there's one time at least when a fellow's sincerely glad that he's not a polygamist, and that's when he comes home late from the club.

The Kanter—Well, on such occasions I invariably see apparent evidence that I'm at least a bigamist.—Philadelphia Press.

Contradicted.

"Here's a scientist who says we think with one-half of our brains."

"Well, I could show him some people who don't."—Puck.

New King's Face on Stamps.

Designing Issues for the United Kingdom.

British postoffice authorities are at the present time engaged in considering the designs which will be required for a new issue of postage stamps. In the new stamps a representation of the head of King Edward VII will replace that of Queen Victoria, printed on those now in use.

Two, at least, of the British colonies have, however, used heads of King Edward on their stamps—New Foundland and New Brunswick. The designs were executed when his majesty was still Prince of Wales. These stamps, as curiosities, are already in demand by stamp collectors, both here and in Europe.—New York Herald.

VICTORIA OF ENGLAND'S FAD IS BOOKBINDING

Princess Victoria, of England, the unmarried daughter of Edward VII., has the most curious hobby of any in a family that has several unusual fads. She is deeply interested in bookbinding.

How she happened to choose that particular hobby nobody seems to know, but for several years she has devoted a great deal of time to learning how to be an expert bookbinder, and at last has become one.

A few months ago several book covers sent to an exhibition in the name of "Miss Matthews" were favorably noticed by the judges and received several prizes. Nobody knew who the exhibitor was until the prizes were awarded. Then it was discovered that it was the Princess Victoria.

The princess takes her hobbies very seriously. Following the lead of her mother, Queen Alexandria, who is deeply interested in medicine and hospital work, Princess Victoria began to study nursing some years ago. She took an examination in theoretical work and when she passed announced her intention of becoming a hospital nurse.

It was current gossip in London at the time that the Prince and Princess of Wales had great difficulty in convincing her that it wouldn't be wise for her to do so, and that Victoria submitted only after many tears.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT

A member of Congress who shall be nameless, but who sits very close to Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, on the floor of the House, has an 8-year-old son. Yesterday he told Mr. Loudenslager this story:

"Last night," he said, "about 9 o'clock I told my boy that it was time to go to bed. He wasn't a bit anxious to obey me, and I had to speak to him two or three times pretty sharply. Finally I said to him that there was an old adage, which always came true and which he ought to learn and remember. Then I quoted to him the old lines:

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

"My boy looked at me for a moment, continued the Congressman, "and then he said: 'Pop, you didn't go to bed early when you were a boy, did you?'

"You certainly have a bright boy," observed Mr. Loudenslager, and the Congressman didn't know whether to take it as a compliment or not.—Washington Post.

"CHUCKED" IN NEWMAN AND TENNYSON

A correspondent reminds us that the Times, to whose use of the expression "chucked out" we referred yesterday, was not the first to use the word "chucked" in writing correct English, says the London Chronicle. That was not our point; we considered that the whole phrase, "chucked out," was undignified, and what is called vulgar. "No less a person than Cardinal Newman," we are told, "used the expression 'chucked down' in his 'Dream of Gerontius,' which may be described as a sacred poem." We have consulted a copy, and find these lines occurring in a chorus of fiends:

Chucked down,
Aside thrust,
By the sheer might
Of a despot's will,
Of a tyrant's frown.

We offer the lines to our contemporary, which must feel the need of any reputable precedent for its language, on our own account we add the following passage from Tennyson's "Queen Mary":

England now
Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain.

One for His Noddy.

The magistrate had some suspicion that the young couple that presented themselves were not of marriageable age.

"How old are you?" he inquired.

"I'm 15," said the bride.

"Fifteen, too," said the groom.

"And a pair, four," shouted the magistrate, thus proving that himself was not long past the crib age.—Newark Advertiser.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR AMERICA

California Erects the Biggest Sugar Beet Factory in the World.

The American farmer has suddenly discovered that he can raise with large profit as good sugar-beets as there are in the world, and the American manufacturer has learned that he can make those beets yield the highest grade of pure sugar, says the American Monthly Review of Reviews. Twelve years ago the total production of beet-sugar in America was 25 tons; six years later the production had jumped to 16,000 tons, and last year 18868 the production was about 50,000 tons.

For 1900 those who know predict a production exceeding 150,000 tons, nearly double the output of a year ago and making the beet-sugar yield of the country nearly equal to the cane-sugar yield. And this, out of almost nothing, the United States has built a sugar industry in half a dozen years, the output of which this year will be about double that of the island of Porto Rico. And the work has barely begun. In 1899, Michigan had one sugar-factory; two years later in 1900 she had ten factories.

In California the largest beet-sugar factory in the world has just been completed, larger than anything in Europe, although Germany has been years at the business. This enormous factory cost $2,750,000, and it will turn out upward of 400 tons of sugar every day, using 3,000 tons of beets for the purpose and consuming yearly the product of 30,000 acres of land. Capital is always shy about venturing into new industries, but it has taken beet-sugar making to its heart. Indeed, one who reads of the growth of the industry in Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico and other states can hardly resist the contagion of the beet-sugar enthusiasm.

At the rate at which the industry is now growing, it will be only a few years before the United States will supply her own sugar needs, great as they are, thereby keeping at home the large profits of growing the beets and manufacturing the sugar, and saving the expense of shipping the sugar hundreds or thousands of miles.

GROWTH OF THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS

The following table, showing the increase in Bell telephone exchange equipment, is eloquent indeed:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1901.
Exchanges	755	1,229	1,762
Branch offices	139	1,187	1,427
Miles wire on poles	240,370	500,268	617,297
Miles wire underground	14,854	35,087	54,833
Miles wire submarine	1,029	3,364	4,550
Total miles wire	256,253	1,004,720	1,254,202
Total circuits	348,427	1,367,720	1,754,202
Telephones	278,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Total stations	216,007	647,948	850,339

Photographs of Queen Victoria.

When the Prince Consort was alive he used to see to it that no unfavorable portrait of his august wife, whether by painter or photographer, was given to the public. He was anxious that full justice should be done to her majesty's personal appearance. That she should be represented at her best. After his death there was nobody to exercise this censorship. The queen seemed to have become indifferent to externals, and though she frequently allowed her portrait to be taken and published, she troubled little as to whether it was good, bad or middling, whether it gave her a pleasant expression or one that was almost forbidding in its severity. Consequently there are many likenesses of her late majesty, now circulating widely, which ought to have been destroyed in their earliest stage.—Modern Society.

Proof Positive.

Brigge—Bertler is an ass, that's what he is. He is always on the wrong side of every question.

Harleigh—But he says the same thing of you.

Brigge—Well, and doesn't that prove what I say of him?—Boston Transcript.

MINES BUILDING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The building devoted to mines is at the western end of the Plaza. It is 150 feet square, with four corner pavilions, having a height of 98 feet. The interior is richly ornamented. The exhibits to be contained within this building will illustrate the progress of one of the most important industries.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Riverside Biographical Series is a group of volumes which give the careers of men who have helped to make American history. The first volume is Peter Cooper, by Rossiter W. Raymond; the second is Thomas Jefferson, by Henry Childs Merwin; the third, William Penn, by George Hodges. Each volume has a photogravure portrait.

The Woodpecker, by Fanny Hardy Eckstorm, tells all about the various birds making up the family of woodpeckers. It contains much pleasing information, and is handsomely illustrated.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

American Belles of the Nineteenth Century is a beautiful volume, by Virginia Tatnall Peacock, and illustrated by portraits of the ladies whose lives are related. Beginning with Marcia Burns, the Scotch lassie, whose father owned the site of Washington City, the list includes Theodosia Burr, Elizabeth Patterson, the Caton sisters, Margaret O'Neill, Cora Livingston, Emily Marshall, Octavia Walton, Fannie Taylor, Jessie Benton, Harriet Lane, Adele Cutts, Sallie Ward, Mattie Ould, Emily Schaumberg, Kate Chase, Jennie Jerome, Nellie Hazeltine and Mary Leiter.

From the South Publishing Co., New York:

Newfoundland is a volume of information about that little-known country, handsomely illustrated with half-tone engravings and portraits.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Hamlet is Edward H. Sothern's acting version of the play, with sixteen half-tone illustrations of scenes. It is an attractive volume.

From Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East 14th st., New York:

Life Booklets, by Ralph Waldo Trine, is composed of three little volumes, pocket size. The titles are Character-Building Thought Power, Every Living Creature and Greatest Thing Ever Known.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

The King of Honey Island, by Maurice Thompson, is a novel which begins in the war of 1812, and the scenes are laid along the Gulf coast.

From the New Amsterdam Book Co., New York:

Milly is another novel by Maurice Thompson. It is a love romance of the south, the scene being laid in Alabama.

From Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

Oratory, by John P. Altgeld, deals with the art of the orator. The subject is exhaustively treated.

From Laird & Lee, Chicago:

Conklin's Handy Manual appears in a rewritten and revised form, and is a miniature cyclopedia of facts.

From the Henneberry Co., Chicago:

Hypnotism, by Prof. L. W. De Land claims to give instruction in the art of hypnotizing.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Masquerade.

A roguish Cupid, bow in hand, knocked boldly at my door.
I, glancing thro' the lattice, said, "I've met you, lad, before.
'Twas just a year ago, methinks, you got me in a plight,
I'm older now, and wiser; I wish you, sir, good night.

With smile and bow he disappeared, mischief-brewing elf.
"There's nothing left but tea and cats," I murmured to myself.
"I'll give my life to others, for I am not afraid
To live and die in solitude, a typical old maid."

Calm Friendship crossed my path ere long to make my life more bright.
"Come in, I need a friend," I cried. Boy Cupid laughed outright.
"You would not let me come as Love, I could not die, and so
I stole poor Friendship's cloak," he said, "and came incognito.

E'en Cupid has to work his way and sometimes masquerade.
Can you forgive my silly prank? 'Twas done for you, sweet maid.
I see pow by your tell-tale face you didn't play quite square;
"In love and war," he whispered low, "all things are counted fair."
—C. G. T., in Brooklyn Life.

Another Escape for the Czar.

The Czar jumped forty-seven feet
And thrice turned in the air,
And fell behind the kitchen stove,
And lay and trembled there!
Yet, truth to tell, no anarchist
Had e'er sly tried to hatch
A plot against the monarch's life—
The cook had struck a match.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Bright Side.

"Mercy!" implored the farmer, falling upon his knees.

No man hovered as to his brows.

"Mercy!" exclaimed he, austerely. "Be thankful that I am merely selling you a lightning rod and not taking your wife's order for portraits of all the family enlarged in crayon!"

At this just rebuke, the farmer dried his tears and cheerfully signed the note and mortgage.—Detroit Journal.

Negative Benefactions.

"It is an unappreciative world," said Miss Cayenne with a sigh.

"A great many people have found it so."

"Yes. My friends ought to be very grateful to me, indeed, but they're not."

"For what?"

"For the disagreeable things I think of and don't say."—Washington Star.

A Heavyweight.

"And then," she said in telling of the romantic episode, "she sprang to his arms."

"She did?"

"Of course. Do you doubt it?"

"Oh, no," he replied, "but after seeing her, I can't help thinking that it must have jarred him quite a bit."—Chicago Post.

Hadn't Eaten the Waiter.

A big fellow, on paying his bill in a London restaurant, was told that the sum put down didn't include the waiter.

"Well," he roared, "I didn't eat any waiter, did I?" He looked as if he could, though, and there was no further discussion.—Tit-Bits.

Marital Ornithology.

Briggs—I notice that Tom doesn't call his wife "Birdie" any more.

Greggs—I heard him call her "Goose" the other day. It amounts to the same thing, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Love.

It shows how blind love is when a girl will actually marry a lobster in the belief that he is a sucker.—Detroit Journal.

Rules for Vassar Girls in 1865.

When Vassar College was opened on September 20, 1865, the course of study which had been arranged for the 353 girl students, and which had cost its founders many disputes as to what studies were best included, was as follows:

"Mental and moral philosophy, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, natural history (including geology), botany, zoology and physical geography, physiology and hygiene, rhetoric and the English language, literature, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting.

"What the life of the student was in those days can best be seen from the time table that was followed, which ran like this:

"Rising, 6 a. m.; morning prayers, 6:45 a. m.; breakfast, 7 a. m.; arrangement of rooms (silent time), 7:40 a. m.; morning study hours, 9 a. m. to 12:40 p. m.; dinner, 1 p. m.; recreation, 2 to 2:40 p. m.; afternoon study hours, 2:45 to 5:45 p. m.; tea, 6 p. m.; evening prayers, followed by silent time, 6:30 p. m.; evening study hours, 7 to 9 p. m.; retiring, 9:40 to 10 p. m."

When one adds that no girl was allowed to go anywhere off the grounds without a chaperon, that she had to consult the lady principal about every move she wished to make and every cent she wished to spend, one wonders where the amazing amount of emancipation and liberty came in which so startled our grandmothers and grandfathers.—World's Work.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Topsy-Turvy.

That's a favorite attitude of the small boy. And in this again "the child is the father of the man." The man does not essay to walk through life on his hands, but he creates for himself a kingdom of topsy-turvydom. He turns night into day. He eats regardless of time and physical necessities. He makes a pleasure of his business and a business of his pleasure. In fact, he effectually reverses the order of natural living. The result is physical disability generally introduced by "weak" stomach. The food he eats does not nourish him because the stomach and its associated organs are not able to extract the nourishment from the food. Hence, the body is under nourished and disease develops in one form or another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases which originate in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs. Hence, it cures "weak" lungs, "weak" heart, "weak" nerves and other forms of so-called weakness.

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble," writes Mr. W. D. Merchant, of Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penn'a. "Had doctored for some time without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 119 pounds, and now I weigh 178. I am working steadily and feel like a well man. I send you many thanks."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

The Origin of the English Term Is the French Name "Bruyere."

How many smokers know what their briar root pipes are really made of? Mr. Carmichael, England's vice-consul at Leghorn, writes:

"The roots from which briar pipes are made is not the root of the briar rose, but the root of the large heath known in botany as the erica arborea. Our briar is but a corruption of the French 'bruyere.' The briar root industry has had a somewhat curious history. First begun in the Pyrenees some 50 years ago, it traveled along the French Riviera and the Ligurian coast, taking Corsica by the way, to the Tuscan Maremma, and has now reached Calabria in the south, which is at present its most flourishing center. Leghorn has always been the center of the export of Tuscan briar root since the Maremma industry came into existence, but as the South Italian briar is of admittedly superior quality a large quantity of the Calabrian root is also imported into Leghorn for selection and subsequent export."

How the briar root pipe is made is also explained by Mr. Carmichael, who says that all the root that comes into Leghorn has already been cut into the shape in which it is exported to the pipe manufacturing centers, which are principally, at least as regards Italian briar, St. Claude, in France; Nuremberg, in Bavaria, and various towns in Rhenish Prussia and Thuringia. The roots, which are sometimes of a circumference of two feet or more, are cut into blocks and then boiled. If there is any defect in the root which has not been discovered before the boiling process the blocks are bound to split sooner or later. Briar root blocks are cut into about 25 different sizes and three principal shapes. The shapes are "Marseillaise," "releve," and "Belgian." The first two are the more usual shapes; from the "Marseillaise" blocks are cut the ordinary briar pipes, which have bowl and stem at right angles; "releeve" blocks are cut into a shape for converting into hanging pipes, and "Belgian" blocks, for which there is but small demand, are shaped to fashion into pipes which have bowl and stem at an obtuse angle. A considerable quantity of blocks are sent to the United States, but apparently none whatever to the United Kingdom.

PHRASE IS NOW IMMORTAL

Where Mr Lincoln Got His Famous Gettysburg Peroration.

William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, knew Theodore Parker well and had much correspondence with him, and after the Lincoln-Douglas debate he came to Boston and saw Parker and other anti-slavery men, with an eye to Lincoln's political prospects, says the Review of Reviews. Going back to Springfield, he took with him some of Parker's newer sermons and addresses. "One of these," he says in his "Abraham Lincoln," "was a lecture on 'The Effect of Slavery on the American People,' which was delivered in the Music hall, Boston, and which I gave to Lincoln, who read and returned it. He liked especially the following expression, which he marked with a pencil and which he in substance afterward used in his Gettysburg address: 'Democracy is direct self-government over all the people, by all the people, for all the people.'" The address referred to (Parker's last great anti-slavery address) was delivered July 4, 1858.

Here, I submit, was the probable origin of Lincoln's phrase. In one variant or another it was a great favorite with Parker, often hitting the exact form that Lincoln gave it, with his sure intuition of the best where there was any choice of words. In a speech delivered by Parker in 1850 we find it imbedded in a passage which might have been the inspiration of Seward's famous "irrepressible conflict" or Lincoln's "house divided against itself," a view to which Parker continually recurred. In two other speeches it stands "government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." Its earliest appearance that I have discovered in his writings is in a letter to Rev. Samuel J. May in 1846, where it is simply "government of all, by all, for all."

His Illustration Failed.

An amusing episode occurred at a political meeting at Lavendon during the general election. After hearing the speeches of the candidate and his supporters an aged Conservative from Wolverton mounted the platform and caused some mystery by dramatically holding aloft a walnut, when he proceeded to say:

"This is a political walnut. The rough shell represents the Radicals; the next, the thin bitter skin, is the Liberals, and the kernel represents the good Conservative."

A man in the audience cried out: "Now crack it."

The Wolverton Tory did so, when, lo and behold the kernel was rotten! The admixture of laughter and chagrin that followed may be imagined.

Diagrams.

She—I see in New York every theatre program is required by law to bear a plan of the house on which the exits are plainly marked.

He—Oh, is that what those things are intended for? I always thought those diagrams were dress patterns.—Yonkers Statesman.

Telling Mamma About It.

Ethel (tucked away for the night)—Yes, we played husband and wife. I kissed him and said he was the handsomest man in the world, and he said: "Here's forty dollars, go and buy some gloves."—Life.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Glasgow has a smallpox scare, and 240,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants have been vaccinated already.

Spain's kingdom of Asturias, according to the British Medical Journal, boasts of 28 centenarians in a population of 600,000.

Lake Copias in Boetia, famous in antiquity for its eels, has now been completely drained and turned into 48,000 acres of arable land.

Berlin is afflicted by a new toy imported from Paris. It is a pocket whistle that emits a whine, winding up with a shriek of "Mamma, mamma."

King William IV's coronation cost the nation about $200,000; the expenses of King Edward VII's coronation, it is expected, will be much heavier.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

Trinity College, Dublin, is going to make Earl Roberts a doctor of letters, on the strength of his book, "Forty-one Years in India." The college gave "Bobs" the honorary degree of doctor of laws twenty years ago.

Giovanni Andrea Scartazzini, the well-known Dante scholar, died recently at the age of 65 years at Fahrwangen in Switzerland, where he had been the village pastor for thirteen years. He was a Swiss-Italian, a native of the Grisons.

Prof. Niax von Pettenkofer, professor of hygiene at Munich, one of the great chemists of the nineteenth century, and the founder of the science of experimental hygiene, killed himself with a revolver recently. He was 83 years of age and had given way to melancholy because he felt that his mental powers were diminishing.

Four first-class battleships are to be launched on the same day, March 5, in England; the Montague at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham, the Kent at Portsmouth and the Drake at Pembroke. Another ship of the Admiral class, the Russell, was launched two weeks ago, being the first battleship launched in the reign of King Edward VII.

A Roman mob unveiled a new bronze fountain in the Villa Nazionale ov force recently. An injunction had been obtained against the exhibition of the fountain, on the ground that the naked figures of Nalads that adorned it were immoral. A crowd armed with tools marched to the place and tore down the board that enclosed the fountain.

Bavaria has resumed relations with Greece for the first time since the Athenians drove out the late King Otto. As one result Prof. Furtwangler, director of the Munich Glyptothek, will go to Aegina next summer to excavate the site where the Aeginetan statutes of the Munich museum were found, in the hope of discovering evidence that may decide what is the relative position of the groups to each other.

A new province is to be formed in India by placing the four districts of the Punjab that lie beyond the Indus under a government of their own. They are the extreme northwest districts that have been the scenes of the recent petty wars, Peshawur, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana.

Bangor in North Wales has a University College wnere coeducation recently caused a row. The students held an Eisteddfod, which seems to be the Welsh for a glee club concert, and after that there was flirtation and disregard of the chaperons' scoldings. For this one young woman was rusticated, when the rest of the students threatened to cut recitations in a body, but after a few days thought better of it and submitted.

Another piece of the great plan of the city of Rome in marble, the "Forma Urbis" of the time of Sulpicius Severus has been discovered in the Roman Forum, where it was used to stop up a drain. It has engraved on it the plan of the greater part of the Baths of Agrippa together with the Pantheon.

An amazing exhibition of consideration for witnesses on the part of the bench was made in a recent libel case in England. The defendant, a church rector, pleaded justification for making charges of immorality against a former curate, and three women parishioners gave testimony. The court permitted their names to be suppressed, and during the three days they were on the stand no names were used, but the women were designated as "the elder sister," the "younger sister" and the "married lady."

Off Cerigo, the island at the southern end of Greece, divers are bringing up art treasures that were sunk 200 years before Christ. Lucian tells of a ship laden with art spoils that went down on the voyage from Athens to Rome, and it is believed that the wreck has been found now. Besides many bronze statuettes a life-size bronze statue resembling the Hermes of Praxiteles, has been brought up. Some objects are excellently preserved, but others are corroded.

Signor Matteucci, who has been studying Vesuvius for many years, recently made a report on the activity of the volcano. From early in 1895, it has been constantly active for more than four years, the flow of lava ceasing in September, 1899. The depth of the crater was then over 600 feet. Last April the lava rose to within 240 feet of the top, when a series of explosions within the crater began. Some blocks of lava were projected 1,800 feet perpendicularly into the air. One block weighed thirty tons, and Signor Matteucci estimates that it took 60,000 horse power to eject it. 500,000 cubic yards of lava and ashes were belched forth in April and May. The crater is thirty feet higher than before, so that Vesuvius rises now 4,300 feet above sea level.

SCENTS AFFECTED BY NOBLE LADIES OF EUROPE

European royalties, like other people, have their individualities, and in nothing are these more pronounced than in their preference for perfumes. Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, was not always and in all cases a very respectful daughter—a fact which may be explained by the absolute difference which exists in the characters, temperaments and tastes of the queen-mother and herself. One of the many causes of disagreement was the exaggerated taste of Queen Emma for strong and not altogether refined perfumes. More than once the naughty little princess, and later on the somewhat disrespectful young queen, has been seen pinching her winning little pug nose and making faces when her mamma entered her apartments.

Up to now Wilhelmina has not patronized any scent, but she is very particular about her eau de cologne, which she only uses for her bath, never allowing anybody to mix it with the nearly cold water into which she plunges twice a day. She uses a soap prepared in England and scented with white heliotrope.

As a matter of fact, in the question of perfumes, as in many others, the ladies who can easily afford to secure the best care least for them. Alone the empress of Russia is a great lover of scents, but she has no particular favorite and tries all the bottles that are sent for her appreciation. She is faithful to one kind of soap only, which is scented "a la peau d'Espagne." In her bath she likes lavender water.

The empress of Germany is faithful to "new mown hay," which is prepared for herself alone in a special manner under the form of scent, soap and toilet water. She is exceedingly jealous about it and frowns when a lady who approaches her august person brings with her the odor of "new mown hay." She even sulks when her husband, who loves to meddle in everything, and often goes rummaging in her dressing-room, dares, with his usual sans-gene, to sprinkle his handkerchief or his uniform with some of her scent.

Queen Margherita of Italy only uses perfumes made with Italian flowers, and especially those of Sicily. The soap made in Palermo is not to be bought out of Italy, but it is perfect, and now many English ladies smuggle a good many cakes of this delightful article into England. The young queen of Italy is very mysterious about the perfume she uses which, they say, is prepared by the princely hands of Milena of Montenegro. Poor Empress Frederic, of Germany, loves "lily of the valley."

At the Pole.

Down here we sing of jocund spring
When comes the bluebird's warning;
But at the Pole they simply say,
"Hear that? It's almost morning."
—Indianapolis Press.

Another Preventive of Baldness.

A German doctor says if men would quit the habit of parting the hair there would be no more baldness in the world.

"JUST LIKE PAPA."

Children Glad to Have Their Coffee Like the Parents.

More than any of the old folks realize, the little folks at the table like to have food and drink the same as Father and Mother.

Perhaps you can remember the time when a fork full of the meat or potato or a sip from the cup that your Father or Mother was using seemed to possess some remarkable merit and flavor.

If children can be given a strong, nourishing food drink such as Postum Food Coffee, it more than satisfies their desire to have things like the older folks, and at the same time gives them a drink they love and fatten on.

A lady up in Oakes, N. D., says that since their family have been drinking Postum the children are stronger and better than ever before, and are so glad to think they can have coffee to drink "just like papa."

The husband and father was taken sick with a very severe attack of stomach trouble and had to give up work, being confined to the house for some weeks, suffering greatly. For some time he had been in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast, and tea for dinner and supper. The wife writes: "After reading some of your advertisements we wondered if coffee and tea had not been the cause of his sickness.

We finally decided to have him quit tea and coffee and try Postum Food Coffee. He dates his recovery from the day he commenced to drink Postum, and has not had to stop work from sickness since then.

Some years ago I tried a package of Postum and did not like it, but I know now that it was because I did not make it right. It is easy to make good Postum if the simple directions are followed. The only failure is when people do not boil it long enough.

Please do not publish my name. I am always ready to tell, however, of the merits of Postum." Name given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Whether a dinner is ceremonious or informal, certain customs remain the same. We will suppose that a lady is taking her seat at a dinner party, says a writer. She immediately removes her gloves, places them in her lap, unfolds the napkin, takes the roll or bread from within it and places it at the left hand on the table and lays the napkin across her lap. At each place there may be on the right two large knives, a small silver fish knife and a tablespoon, and on the left three or four silver forks, one of them a fish fork and one of them an oyster fork.

The oysters are served on the shell and must be eaten whole—not cut in halves. Soup is taken with a tablespoon and from the side of the spoon; one must never tilt one's soup plate to secure the last spoonful and must never be served twice to soup. For the fish course the silver fish fork and knife are used. Butter is not served at dinner. It is not good form to eat bread between the courses, as if one were hungry.

Some entrees, such as cutlets or sweetbreads, may require the knife and fork; for others, such as patties, timbales or croquettes, a fork only is used. Meat is cut as required, a small piece at a time. When eating vegetables the knife is laid at the plate, the blade resting near the center. The knife must not be placed across the edge of the plate nor with the handle resting on the table. The fork is then taken up in the right hand, the handle of the fork resting easily on the hand, between the first finger and the thumb.

Small birds, such as quail and squab, are served whole, one for each person, one one cuts the meat from the breast and eats each piece at the time of cutting.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. [Seal] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AROUSED HER SYMPATHY.

Down on the new bascule bridge two men were engaged in facetio-comic conversation, says the Chicago News.

"Yes," said one, "the 'old cat' makes my life a continuous torture. It's enough to make a man desperate."

"Why don't you get rid of her?" proposed the other, with feigned seriousness "Here's a bridge and plenty of water."

"Believe I will——"

"No, you don't!" intercepted a sharp feminine voice. "If you dare to drown the poor cat I shall have you arrested for cruelty.

"Give me your address, and I will call for the poor creature. Perhaps I can get her a good home."

The two men controlled their mirth, and one fumbled for a card.

"Here you are," he said. "I wish you success in finding a home for her. It will be a great weight lifted from my shoulders."

"Will she scratch?"

"Very likely. It will be a difficult undertaking."

"Oh, I can manage her. Never saw a cat I couldn't. I'll put her in a bag."

"It will have to be a big bag."

"Then it must be a big cat."

"A little item of 225 pounds."

"What?"

"But she only weighed 150 when I married her, and——

"Don't dare to say another word. A man that would allude to his wife as an an old cat ought to be electrocuted."

There was a rustle of skirts, and the two men were alone.

Things Are Changed.

"Remember, my little man," the preacher began, "that the good St. Bernard said: 'Nothing can damage me but myself.'"

"St. Bernard was a wise and good man who lived years ago and——"

"Oh, well," said little Arthur, "no wonder he said it. They didn't have trolley cars then."—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Reason.

"No," said Willie Washington, "I never expect to marry."

"Why not?"

"Well, I shouldn't care to marry a woman who was clever. And if I proposed to one and she regarded me as sufficiently intelligent and forbearing to make a suitable husband—why, then I shouldn't regard her as clever."—Washington Star.

Everything in Readiness.

"No," said the Eminent Detective, "we have not yet captured the criminal, but we have written his confession for him." And he stalked away with Hawkshaw tread which filled the beholders with awe and admiration.—Baltimore American.

Texas Editors Turn From Evil.

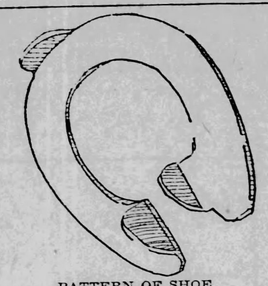
Some of the Texas editors are now beginning to earn a living and also the gratitude of their people by keeping their eyes and scissors skinned for industrial items instead of political items. There are 500 articles of commerce which can be manufactured in Texas at a profit, and much of our idle cotton machinery can be used to this end.—Dallas Times-Herald.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Shoeing Hoof-Bound Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to Reader, Perkins, Okla. First soak the feet in water as hot as can be used, to soften the hoof; then apply ointment to prevent evaporation, and be sure the feet are thoroughly softened; then take your horse to some good horseshoer, and have a shoe fitted like the pattern, with

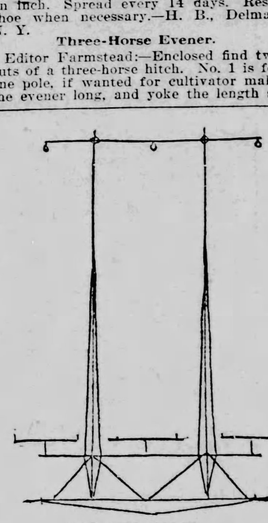


PATTERN OF SHOE.

a toe clip and nail with three nails on each side. Don't cut the frog; fit the shoe to the foot full size and level. After putting the shoe on, spread the shoe measure between the heels of the shoe with calipers; then spread 3-16 to ¼ of an inch. Spread every 14 days. Reset shoe when necessary.—H. B., Delmar, N. Y.

Three-Horse Evener.

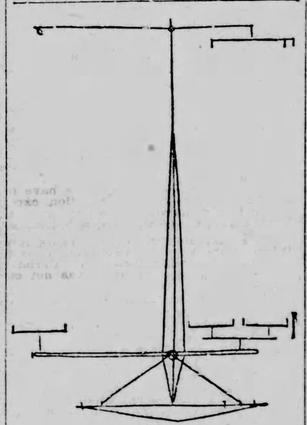
Editor Farmstead:—Enclosed find two cuts of a three-horse hitch. No. 1 is for one pole, if wanted for cultivator make the evener long, and yoke the length so



FOR TWO POLES.

each horse will be in the row. As the center of draft is on the pole, the wagon will run straight.

No. 2 is a two-pole hitch, as used on mountain wagons and for hauling heavy



FOR ONE POLE.

gle-trees. It can be used with one long yoke and two short ones, or one long and two short ones, or one long alone.—C. N. M., Bakersfield, Vt.

Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a cure for cabbage worms. If you have sod, lay a piece sufficient to cover the head; if not, throw a hoeful of dirt on the top of the head, or pull the leaves off under, and lay them on top. Anything covering the head will do. Something moist is best.—Reader, Crawford's Corners.

Useless Cruelty.

Editor Farmstead:—Will spliting a cow's tongue make her quit sucking herself?—O., Crete, Neb.

No, it will not. And if it would, it is a piece of cruelty to a dumb animal which should never be perpetrated.

Weevil in Beans.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in your issue of March 28, that M. E. M., Youngsville, Pa., inquires when to plant beans so that they will not produce weevil. I find that if beans are planted in June or July they will be free from that pest. —F. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

To Cure Stifle.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. W., Halewood, N. C.: For stifle, take off the inner bark of white oak and of white pine, about as much of both as will fill a pint measure; put in an iron kettle, then cover with water and boil until the strength is extracted. Strain, and return the liquid to the kettle, and boil down to about a quart. Add a wineglass of spirits of turpentine. Apply this liquid to the joint with a sponge, then heat with a hot iron, as hot as the horse can stand. When the skin becomes wrinkled and thickened, he is cured, which will take about two hours. —H. B., Delmar, N. Y.

Heaves.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to M. G. R.: As to heaves there is no known cure as yet, and he must be careful how he feeds. Do not feed over ten pounds of hay in 24 hours, and be sure to water before feeding.

As to medicine, 1 oz. of Fowler's solution of arsenic in a small bran mash at night for a period of 3 or 5 weeks, will prove beneficial.—J. H. A., Baxelder, Va.

Kidney Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—If any one having hogs bothered with kidney worms will feed them all the home-made or lye soap they will eat, or plenty of good strong wood ashes, it will cure them quickly.—S. L. W., Hyattville, Wyo.

Chicken Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. E. B., Murdock, Neb., that it is head lice that kill the young chickens. Go to the coop at night, grease their heads and look for the lice to come out. Use two parts lard to one part of coal oil.—C. T. C., Stahl, Mo.

Canker in Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader be kind enough to tell me what is the trouble with my chickens and what to do for them? Some seem to have a cold in the head and some is a yellowish, frothy discharge which seems to harden and collect in the mouth, throat and around the windpipe, either smothering or starving them to death. They will eat as long as they can swallow. I have lost several with this disease. Others have the head and eyes swollen. Please answer soon as possible.—C. W. S., Kalida, O.

The first lot mentioned have canker. It originates in dicestive trouble, from improper food. Feed them cooked food until the fowls get well. For canker, take a bit of stick—a toothpick is good—and pick off the hard crusts. Where they are down around the opening of the windpipe, loosen with a stick, and draw the pieces out carefully with a small hook of bent wire. When the canker is cleaned off, dust carefully with burnt alum, pulverized.. Dissolve borax in the drinking water of the fowls.

The second lot have roup, apparently. Put them by themselves, in a clean, dry, warm place, and feed any kind of soft food, salted as if for the table, and feed as hot as they will eat it. Give them borax in their drinking water also.

Sick Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the many readers of The Blade tell me what ails my poultry? Their necks seem to get stiff, and their legs get so weak they can hardly walk. They are in good order when they first take sick, but soon get thin and die. I have fed corn all winter.—W. B. G., Coal Center, Pa.

The trouble is from cold, and probably not enough variety of food. Go to a druggist, and have him put up as many capsules as you need, filling each with two grains of red pepper. Give each sick bird one at morning, one at night, and one the next morning. That should be enough. Keep the chickens dry and warm, and feed hot cooked feed for a couple of days.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give recipe for out door whitewash.—Subscriber, Bloomingdale, O.

The following is the whitewash used by the Treasury department on lighthouses, etc. It can be used on wood, brick or stone, and sticks like paint:

Slack one-half bushel of good, fresh lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put in boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of powdered whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. When you wish to apply it, put it in a kettle and put it on as hot as possible.

INQUIRIES.

To Blade Farmers.

Every farmer who thinks of changing location, or has a farm to sell or exchange, will please read the notice on the fourth page of this paper, under the heading, "Have You a Farm to Sell, to Buy, or to Exchange?" The rate is only one-third of the regular price.

What Ails These Trees?

Editor Farmstead:—I have two apple trees. On the first one the bark rotted all off, commencing at the root under the ground and went up the trunk eighteen inches all round. The other one just rotted a spot on the trunk, running up on the limb. What is the cause and what will prevent or cure it?—Reader, Crawford's Corners.

Saving Young Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you or some of the readers of The Blade tell us how to prevent sows overlaying their pigs at farrowing time? I lose more pigs in that way than from any other cause.—W. D. H., Pilger, Mo.

Concrete Walls.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give instructions for building gravel walls for a house? Will it make good walls for a business room, one or two stories? I wish full instructions how to proceed.—M. P., Orestes, Ind.

Running Sore.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare seven years old that has a running sore on her belly, about middle of left side. A whitish matter issues from the sore, but it has no odor. Is there a cure and if so, please tell me what to do.—S. G. R. Wapello, Iowa.

Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one kindly tell me how to obtain ginseng seed or roots, and something about its culture and preparation for market?—H. S. E., Ponca, Neb.

In answering this, please do not give address of any person who desires to sell roots or seed, as such publication would be free advertising.—Editor.

Young Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you or your readers please give me the best methods of managing and feeding young turkeys, when you do not have much sour milk?—E. S. C., Akline, Ind.

Hog Parasites.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of your valuable paper tell me what will kill hog lice and keep hogs free from them?—J. T. C.

Wind Breaks.

Editor Farmstead:—Which is the fastest grower of evergreen for windbreaks? Will some one answer through your columns?—J. M., Maydale, Pa.

Lumpy Jaw in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader tell me whether there is such a thing as "lumpy jaw" among hogs? I have lost two of them already, and a third has quite a "jaw" now. It starts with a very small lump and keeps growing larger and larger till it resembles lumpy jaw in cattle for all the world, and finally breaks, but nothing in the shape of corruption comes from it. When it first breaks it is a very small sore, but the sore keeps growing larger and eating into the jaw, until it naturally eats the entire jaw, and the shoat finally dies, or rather starves to death. As regards the sore, it resembles a cancer in a human being.

I opened the first one, thinking, perhaps, the swelling was caused by a bruise or hurt of some kind and that it was full of matter. I found nothing but a little bloody water, and not enough of that to run.

The strange part of it all is, when I ran my penknife into the swelling of the first one the shoat did not seem to feel it. Now can you or any of your many readers tell me what it is, and the remedy, if any?—O. H. W., Champion, Neb.

Ropy Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what to do for my cow? After the milk stands, it becomes ropy.—S. T., Farmersburg, Ind.

Stiff Joints.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare that seems to be stiff in all her joints. When she lays down and goes to get up she will raise up and her hind feet will be under her and she looks as if she was going to sit down. She seems to be worse in the winter than in summer. Will some reader please tell me what is the matter with her and what I can do for her?—W. L. W., Batavia, Minn.

Cow Peas.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to ask about cow peas—whether they are used for green feed or fodder, whether best to sow outs with them, and what time to sow them? How much seed to the acre, and if cut for fodder in what stage?—H. S., Frontier, Mich.

Shrinkage of Corn.

An interesting test, showing the shrinkage of corn in the ear, made by one of the most methodical farmers in Van Wert county, Ohio, is herewith given:

Last fall A. A. Giffin, of Hoagland township, weighed one crib of corn when he put it up. The first load was cribbed October 19 and the last October 22. The total amount of corn cribbed was 34,970 pounds. The first load was hauled out January 8 and the last February 1. The total hauled out was 29,935 pounds, showing a shrinkage in the process of seasoning of 4,995 pounds, or 14 per cent. This is new light on the shrinkage of good corn in prime condition. The popular rule for estimating shrinkage has, heretofore, placed the loss, by this process, at 7 to 8 per cent for all grades of corn. Mr. Giffin's painstaking is, therefore, a valuable lesson to his fellow farmers.

"Sunflower" Eggs.

"The eggs of a scavenger hen are not fit to be eaten," says Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing in Modern Medicine. "My attention was called to this a number of years ago. A lady said she could not eat our eggs. She wanted 'sunflower' eggs. I told her we had the best eggs in the country, but she wanted sunflower eggs. I asked her what she meant by that, and she said that an old German at home fed his chickens on sunflower seeds, and that the eggs were remarkably sweet. Some of the eggs were sent for, and this was found to be true. Eggs do partake of the nature of the food which has been eaten."

FORAGE PLANTS

For Summer Feed—What the Nebraska Station Is Doing.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued bulletin No. 69. It contains reports on pasturage tests of a number of annual forage plants, and also a comparison of pasturing and feeding cut forage. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. The following is a digest of the pamphlet:

The pasturage tests of a number of annual forage crops made in 1898 were with a few exceptions duplicated in 1900, the intention being to note such variation as might be induced by a difference in climatic conditions or in the individual preference or aversion of animals for a certain feed.

The crops tested were rye, oats and peas, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, and cowpeas, as representing the annuals, also alfalfa and awnless bromegrass. Records were kept of the amount of pasturage afforded, and the effect of the feed upon the production of milk and butter fat.

The following are some average results for the two years:

The crops giving the largest amounts of pasturage were rye and sorghum. Indian corn and millet gave less pasturage than any of the other annual forage plants. Alfalfa and awnless bromegrass gave the least pasturage of any, the former affording considerably more than the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the annuals may be pastured during only a certain period of each season, while the alfalfa and brome-grass furnish feed early and late.

Cowpeas and alfalfa increased most largely the yield of milk and butter fat. Next to these came rye, oats and peas, sorghum, Kaffir corn and awnless bromegrass.

Cowpeas produced an actually greater quantity of milk and butter fat from a given area of land than any other crop.

A comparison was made of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured and when they were cut and fed. The crops so tested were alfalfa, sorghum and Indian corn. In the case of each of these, from two to three times as much feed was procured from a given area of land when the crop was cut and fed as when it was pastured.

The same tests indicated that the average daily production of milk and butter fat was greater by the same level when it was pastured than when cut and fed. This on an average amounted to 1.17 times greater butter fat production from the pastured than from the soiled crop.

Her Race About Ran.

Tess—So Miss Giddie is really to be married at last. It must have been hard for her to settle down.

Jess—Yes, indeed. She was an awful flirt.

Tess—She certainly used to lead the men a merry race, but now she says she's "on her last lap."—Philadelphia Press.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

No Such Provision.

"I say that the President can hold as many terms as the people choose to elect him. A friend of mine says that he can not hold but two terms in succession. Which is right?"—J. L. G., Elwood, Ind.

Well, why did you not read the constitution of the United States? It says nothing as to how many times a man may hold the Presidency. Therefore, he may be re-elected just as many times as the people choose. Congress can pass no law on the subject, for as the matter is not limited by the constitution, it can not be limited by law. Washington, at the end of his second term, refused to be considered for a third term, as he did not deem it wise that one man should be President longer than that. This is the reason the people have never elected a man three times President; but they have the right to do it if they wish.

Hong Kong.

"I contend that there is a city of Hong Kong, but a friend maintains there is no such town, but only an island by the name of Hong Kong. Which is right?"—W. D., Huntertown, Ind.

Hong Kong is an island on the coast of southern China, on the east side of the Canton river. It is almost entirely rugged rocks, and has an area of 29 square miles. The city of Victoria, the capital, stretches some four miles along the northern shore of the island. The Island is Hong Kong (the name meaning "sweet waters."). The city is Victoria. But across the harbor, on the mainland, Great Britain owns 2 2-3 square miles, which is a part of the dependency of Hong Kong; so Hong Kong is the administrative name of the whole. Merchants, traders, vessel men and so on, never speak of Victoria, but always use the term Hong Kong, the name of the whole dependency.

Did Not Refuse.

"What is the reason the President refused to allow the Grand Army to march in the inauguration parade on March 4?"—W. H. M., Procius, W. Va.

He did not refuse. The inaugural parade was in charge of certain persons who arranged the order of the procession. The G. A. R. did not like the place assigned, protested, and finally refused to march. President McKinley then requested that they be given the place they wanted. This was done, and they marched in the parade all right.

Christ's Death.

"Which was the more guilty party in putting Jesus to death—the rulers or the mob of Jews?"—J. B. F., Triplersville, Miss.

Judea and the surrounding section of Asia was then under Roman rule. The Romans never meddled to any extent with the religions of conquered peoples. They allowed all to worship as they chose. The charge against Jesus at first was based on purely religious grounds. Under the old Jewish law this was punishable by death. But the Jews were not allowed to put any one to death. That power belonged to the Roman authorities. Pilate, the Roman official, had a hearty contempt for the Jews, which they well deserved, and decided to free Jesus, as he deemed the whole matter a mere religious squabble. Then the Jews charged that Christ called himself King of the Jews. This was treason against Rome. Even then Pilate did not feel that the evidence was sufficient; but he saw that a serious riot would take place if he freed the prisoner, and so he sentenced him to death to placate the mob. You can now decide for yourself where the most responsibility lay.

The Lee Family.

"Who was the father and grandfather of Fitzhugh Lee, of the Spanish war?"—E. J. S., Erbacon, W. Va.

His grandfather was Henry Lee, the Revolutionary general, known as "Light Horse Harry." Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander, was his son. Fitzhugh Lee is a nephew of R. E. Lee, being a son of his brother.

Wyandotte Cave.

"Please tell us something of the Wyandotte cave, where situated, size, formation, etc."—C. L. M., Lorane, Ind.

Wyandotte cave is in Crawford county, Indiana. It is 22 miles in extent, with a maximum width of 300 feet and a height of 125 feet. It is full of rare and curious but few narrow passages. For the most part the galleries are broad and high, and frequently expand into great rooms. The walls are covered in places with beautiful crystals. The most important of the rooms are called Mammoth hall and the Senate chamber. The former is 350 feet long and 245 feet high, and contains a hill 175 feet high, on top of which stand three great stalagmites.

The Creoles.

"I see in your answer to a question in The Blade of April 4, in reference to the Veiled Prophets, you speak of the Creoles. Of what race or cross of races is a Creole?"—J. H. M., Harris, Mo.

The word creole is a corruption of the Spanish word criollo, which signifies one born in America of Spanish ancestors. The word in English use has undergone a change in meaning. It is applied only to persons born in or near the tropics; and it is made to apply to persons of all colors. In the West Indies, the term "creole negro" means a negro born there, not one imported from Africa. This has led unlearned persons to suppose that the word creole signifies an admixture of African blood, but it does not. The Creoles are either of Spanish descent or of French descent. When the French were expelled from Acadia (now Nova Scotia), many of them found a home in Louisiana, where they are known as Creoles. It does not mean a race of mixed blood at all.

Thomas Jefferson.

"Did Thomas Jefferson have any sons or stepsons? If so, what were their full names, and did they ever have any connection with the national government?"—W. A. T., Lima, Ohio.

Thomas Jefferson married a widow, Mrs. Martha Skelton, a daughter of John Wayles, a wealthy lawyer. They had five children, of whom two died in infancy, and a third in early girlhood. Martha married Thomas Mann Randolph, her cousin, afterward governor of Virginia, in 1798. Her sister, Mary, married her cousin, John Wayles Epps. He had no sons, and no stepsons, so far as we know.

The Big Trees.

"How many acres in the groves of big trees, and is there more than one? What area of California is covered with the groves?"—E. W. G., Ozark, Ala.

We do not know the area of the groves. There is one in Calaveras county, California. Afterward the Mariposa and Fresno groves were discovered, and then extensive forests of the same variety were found on the western flanks of the Sierra Nevada. The three groves mentioned contain the largest specimens. Botanically, it is the sequoia gigantea, and it is found only on the Pacific slope. The largest trees are over 1,000 years old.

R. D. Blackmore.

"Who was R. D. Blackmore? Did he write any other book besides Lorna Doone?"—H. C. S., Cherryville, N. C.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, an English author, was born in 1825, and died in 1899 or 1900. He graduated from Oxford in 1847. He practiced at the bar for a time, but his later years were devoted to fruit culture. The following novels were written by him: Clara Vaughan, Cradock Nowell, Lorna Doone, The Maid of Sker, Alice Lorraine, Cripps the Carrier, Erema, and Mary Anerley.

The "Land Column."

Readers are requested to peruse the announcement on the fourth page of this paper, under the heading, "Have You a Farm to Sell, to Buy, or to Exchange?" We have such a rush of questions about lands that we can not answer, because they would be advertising, that the Bureau commends the "Land Column" to all interested.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symp-

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

toms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

Teachers in Philippines.

"I am thinking of going to the Philippines to teach school. What are the necessary qualifications for a teacher to get a certificate? Would he be examined here or there? Can a teacher teach there next fall and winter having only a good English education?"—J. T. C., Central City, Ky.

We publish the above to ask that no questions of the sort be sent us. No official statements have been put forth from which we could answer them. Write to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., for any information on this subject. We know nothing as to the qualifications required. But don't have any idea that you could go over there and teach "fall and winter, and then quit. Uncle Sam is not going to give teachers a free trip of 9,000 miles and back on any such terms. Teachers will be required to remain for a term of years.

Boabdil.

"Will you please give a brief account of the life of Boabdil el Chico, the last of the Moorish kings in Spain, after he was exiled from Granada?"—H. J. L., Yale, Ill.

Unfortunately, we have nothing which gives any information about him subsequently. If any reader can give the information, we will gladly publish.

The Riviera.

"Please give a short description of the Italian Riviera, so often mentioned in public prints."—J. S. P., Sperry, Iowa.

The word Riviera is Italian, and means "seashore." The term is applied to the narrow strip of coast land bordering the Gulf of Genoa. In strictness, the term should apply to the shore from Nice to Spezzia only, but it is now commonly understood to include the whole department of the Alpes Maritimes in France, and the Italian coast as far as Leghorn. West of Nice is called the Riviera di Ponente, or western coast, and beyond Genoa the Riviera di Levante, or eastern coast. From Hyeres to Genoa is 203 miles; from Genoa to Leghorn, 112. Sheltered on the north by the mountains, the district enjoys an exceptionally favored climate. The western section is the milder in winter, and the most frequented. It abounds is very striking and beautiful scenery, and has numerous health and fashion resorts—Nice, Mentone, Monaco, Ventimiglia, San Remo, Bordighera, etc.; and west of Nice are Hyeres, Frejus, Cannes, Grasse and Antibes. The famous Corniche road ("Cornice") widened by Napoleon, leads along the coast from Nice to Genoa. It winds along the mountains like a cornice, when its name. It commands most magnificent views.

The Surplus.

"In the Weekly Blade of April 4, page 8, column 1, the debt statement for March gives the balance between debt less assets on March 1, as compared with March 30, to be $18,876,595. Same page, column 3, balance between receipts and expenditures for March, $9,128,264. It seems to me by the rules of bookkeeping these should be exactly alike. Will The Blade please explain why they are not?"—J. G. B., Sycamore, Ill.

We are inclined to think that money for the purchase of bonds was placed in the sinking fund, and that it was counted in the second, but not in the first, as the bonds are held by the government, but not cancelled. So they were counted as part of the debt.

Grossly False.

M. C., Ohio: The statements that this government, or any one connected with it, furnished Aguinaldo money, or helped him form a provisional government, are all utterly false. No official document of the United States ever contained any such statement.

Key of Bastile.

"Please tell me where if the key to the Bastile?"—A. M. L., Driftwood, Pa.

Lafayette was in Paris when the Bastile was destroyed. The key was given to him. He sent it to General Washington, who hung it in a little glass case in the hall of Mt. Vernon, his home. It is there yet. Please don't send us any more of those questions from Barnes's history. We have answered them until we are tired.

Jackson's Wife.

"Did President Andrew Jackson marry a grass widow, and did any President of the United States marry a woman whose divorce husband was still living?"—J. L. P., Sharon, Kan.

Why do you care to revive the old, and false scandals circulated against Jackson by his enemies? His wife was Rachel, the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a wealthy Virginia surveyor who emigrated to Tennessee. She married Capt. Lewis Robards, who was tyrannical and very jealous. The young couple lived in Kentucky with Robards's mother. As was common in that new country, the mother kept boarders. Capt. Robards became jealous of his wife on account of a boarder, and sent her back to her mother, Mrs. Donelson, who also kept boarders as a protection against Indians. Jackson was one of these. Throughout his life Jackson was noted for spotless purity, and a romantic and chivalrous respect for women. Robards became reconciled with his wife, and, having bought land near by, he also dwelt for a time with Mrs. Donelson. He soon became furiously jealous of Jackson, although the latter's conduct was irreproachable, from all the testimony. Because of Robards's jealousy, Jackson changed his boarding-place. After some months Robards left his wife and returned to Kentucky, with dark threats against his wife. He did not wish to bother, having he intended to return. Mrs. Robards determined to visit some friends at Natchez to avoid him. She arranged to go down the river in company with the venerable Stark and Judge Overly. The Indians were on the war-path, and Jackson accompanied the party with an armed escort, returning as soon as they were in safety.

At that time Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, and, according to the law of the latter, a husband accusing his wife of unfaithfulness had to obtain an act of the legislature empowering him to have the case tried by a jury, and authorizing a divorce conditionally upon the jury finding a verdict of guilty. Early in 1791 Robards got such an act through the Virginia legislature, he alleging falsely that his wife had gone to live with Jackson. Robards took no further step for two years. Meanwhile it was reported and believed in the West that a divorce had been obtained. Acting on this belief, Jackson went to Natchez in the summer of 1791, and paid suit to Mrs. Robards, married her, and brought her to his home in Nashville. In 1793, Robards went into court and obtained a divorce. Jackson, hearing of this to his great surprise, procured a new license and had the marriage ceremony performed over again.

Relationship.

"Please give as much information as space will allow on relationship."—D. C. R., Duo, Tex.

Suppose A and M to be two brothers, or two sisters, or brother and sister. Both marry and have chidren. B is son or daughter of A, N is son or daughter of M; C is son or daughter of B, O is son or daughter of N, D is son or daughter of C, P is son or daughter of O, and so on:

A	M
B	N
C	O
D	P

B and N are first cousins. C and O are second cousins. D and P are third cousins. B and O are first cousins once removed; so are N and C. B and P are first cousins twice removed; so are O and D. Suppose you are D, and E is your mother; he is her first cousin, and your first cousin once removed.

Russia's Navy.

"Please give strength of Russia's navy."—C. C. S., Bethany, Ill.

You will find in an article on the first page, entitled, "Russia and Japan; Will They Fight?" a detailed table of the strength of the navies of Russia, England, Japan and France. Also, in the "Comment of the Week," 4th page, is a statement of the total strength of navies of different nations. Refer to them.

That Reservation Opening.

We are not informed as to the decisions of the Land Office in the matter of persons who have made entries elsewhere, and allowed the claims to lapse. State the case plainly and clearly in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for information.

The article on 1st page of Weekly Blade of March 14 embraces all the information we have. Anything further that is given out as news will be published, in the news columns, not here. There is an article of this kind on the 5th page of to-day's paper. Once again, we will answer no more questions, as we have given the matter all the space we can spare.

Polar Exploration.

"What scientific principles are the polar explorers trying to establish?"—O. P. G., Goshen, Ind.

The exact shape of the earth; the amount of polar flattening; the exact mapping of the globe; positive knowledge of the animal life, and vegetation, if any, in the extreme north and extreme south; the knowledge of ocean currents around the poles—a very valuable bit of information to physical geographers; possible discovery of valuable mineral deposits; astronomical observations at a point not affected by the earth's rotation—also of a vast value, as solving some problems of astronomy; and other things, which not the least is the overthrow of errors of ignorance as to what exists in unexplored regions.

In the Civil War.

"How many soldiers did the Union and Confederates have in the field during the civil war? And about how many men were killed on each side?"—J. H. H., Brandsville, Me.

It is impossible to ascertain exactly. The figures of the Adjutant General's office give a total Union forces of 2,320,272 men. This counts twice men who re-enlisted, and does not count the regulars not credited to the states. The most of the Confederate official papers being lost or destroyed, all that can be done is to estimate them.

The total losses during the civil war by death in the Union armies while in service, were 304,369. This includes killed in battle, died of wounds and injuries, and deaths from disease, but it does not, of course, include deaths after discharge from causes originating in service. The losses of the Confederates are not known.

No Prizes.

"Does the government or this state give a prize when twins are born?"—G. E. R., Glen Roy, O.

Neither the national nor state governments give any prize for twins, or any larger number of children at one birth. Why should such prize be given? We answer this question simply because a large number of good people who ought to know better believe there is a prize—just as a lot of ignorant people believe the error that the government offers a prize for the discovery of an impossible thing—perpetual motion.

Earth's Inclination.

"What would be the effect on the climate of Indiana if the inclination of the earth's axis were 45 degrees instead of 23½ degrees?"—W. A. H., Normanda, Ind.

If the earth's axis were inclined 47 degrees, then the tropic of cancer would be on the parallel of 47, which cuts through Lake Superior and the extreme northern part of the United States. The climate of the Northern Hemisphere would be much warmer in summer—tropical, in fact; while the winters would get much colder, as the sun would go so much farther south. The same would be true of the southern hemisphere.

Never Recognized.

"Did the English government or any other of Europe ever recognize the Confederate states as an independent government?"—M. J. T., St. Edward, Neb.

The Confederate states were never recognized as an independent nation by any other government. Spain, France, England, and most if not all other European governments, recognized the south as having belligerent rights, but that is not a recognition of independence.

Colorado Senator.

"In publishing a list of United States senators last week you made at least one distressing mistake that should be corrected without delay. Our new senator (T. M. Patterson) is not entitled to the honor of the 'R.' annex to his name, for he is a blatherskite demagogue, who loves the Republican party in the same way the devil is supposed to love holy water. Like Josey's wife, his politics is of many colors, but never Republican. In a house to house canvass of Denver last fall, the servant girl, answering the call at the Patterson palace, said she did not know this man, as he had been elected to two hours. As a Democrat, in 1877, he stole Colorado's first seat in congress. Subsequently he has masqueraded as Populist, Democrat-Populist, and now Fusion. Will you for an accurate statement, he should be designated anti-Republican. He is a worse pill than old Teller. A reduction last fall of more than 100,000 of the majority for Bryan in 1896 was not quite enough to save the state from the disgrace of a legislature capable of an act of folly that is a travesty on common sense."—J. D. W., Elbert, Colo.

The mistake was made in transcribing the names. Mr. Patterson's name should have had "F." for Fusionist, instead of "R." after it.

The National Guard.

M. M. D., York, Mich.: There are no statistics as to the cost of the National guard of the whole country, because it is not under control of the general government, nor does the latter bear the expense. The National guard is a state institution entirely, and each state maintains its own. The National guard of a state does not come under control of the national government unless mustered into the United States service, as was the case in 1898, when the Spanish war broke out. The adjutant general of your own state has his annual report, unfortunately gives the figures for Michigan; and the same official in other states.

Children of Aliens.

"A claims that a foreigner living in the United States for 20 years, and has not taken out naturalization papers, his children (born here) would not be citizens of the United States unless they take out naturalization papers. Is he right?"—R. I. H., Butler, Mo.

It has been only a few weeks ago since we answered this same question, but in another form. We wish you would read the Bureau attentively, and not ask questions that have been answered. It is unfair to others, as we always have more questions than we have room for.

Tell your friend A to read the constitution of the United States, Fourteenth amendment, and he will find out he don't know what he is talking about. It says: "All persons born * * * in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." Therefore the children born in this country to foreigners are citizens by birth, and do not need naturalization.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the pile from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 85, Kokomo, Ind.

Dollar of 1804.

"Is the silver dollar of 1894 rare or not?"—W. C. W., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

There are less than a dozen genuine dollars of 1804 known, and delaers offer from $300 to $600 for genuine ones, according to the condition of the coin. There are numerous counterfeits, generally made out of the 1801 dollar, which is common, by cutting out the 1 in the date and inserting a 4 cut from some other coin—such as 1814, 1824, etc. Any scratches or depressions about the date are sure signs of a counterfeit. Then there are also restrikes, made with the original dies, but at a later date, and as they did not have the collar by which was made the lettering around the edge of the coin, these letters were put on by hand, and are easily detected.

Miscellaneous.

M. E. T., Exeter, Neb.: We are unable to find out.

S. D., Stryker, O.: We have not the figures for all those years.

C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.: The Secretary of State of Ohio is Hon. Lewis C. Laylin.

S. T., California, Ky.: We do not know in what parts of the Union the 44th U. S. V. was recruited.

M. Q., West Liberty, Iowa: We do not know. All we know of Helen Hunt Jackson was given last week.

E. A. B., Rollersville, O.: The only way we know to obtain a position at the Pan-American exposition is to go to Buffalo and apply.

A. H., Eagle Grove, Iowa: We know nothing of the matter whatever. Be careful. It is about ten chances to one it is simply a swindle.

B. C. B., Burnt House, W. Va.: We never saw the poem beginning, "Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl," and know nothing whatever of the author.

R. H., Carrington, N. Y.: We have not the data to answer your question, except as to Toledo, whose mayor is independent, and Akron, O., where he is a Republican.

H. F. B., Mohler, Idaho: There is no place in the New Testament, so far as we recall, that the ascension of Christ is called a miracle; but if it was not one, what was it?

C. M., North Platte, Neb.: Any city has artists capable of teaching landscape painting, but if you will take the trouble to read the article above you will see we can not give addresses.

B. W. T., Maplewood, Ind.: Sorry to say we can not find room. In writing, do not ornament your penmanship with dots. It makes it obscure, and is an evidence of boastfulness and knowledge. The plainer writing can be made the better, it says.

L. F. N., Randleman, N. C.: A. T. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, the only son of his father, who was an emigrant from Scotland. Mr. Stewart married in New York city. Miss Cornelia Clinch. That is all we know of the descent of either.

S. N., Clearmont, Mo.: Revolutionary soldiers were enrolled by the different states, in regiments and companies, nearly as of present. If you know what state your grandfather enlisted in, the War department at Washington could probably find his military record.

T. B., Staser, Ind.: The Dingley tariff law was passed in 1897, and is still operative. It is an Independent government money to pay the expenses of the national government. It raises this in two ways: first, by duties on imported goods; second, by an internal revenue tax on liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine, etc.

The pain of all headaches yields to the curative effects of five-grain antikamnia tablets. For severe headaches, from overwork or mental strain, or any neuralgia, for adults, two tablets at a dose never disappoint. A few tablets just when you need them will save lots of pain.

OUT FOR FUN.

The bewitching actress wore a "Janice Meredith" curl, which contrasted beautifully with the prepared chalk on her shoulder. Suddenly the curl fell from her head and rested on her long skirt as she swept from the stage.

"Well," said a railroad man in the audience, "that train took the switch just in time."—Baltimore American.

"For, look you, my friend Van Tank hath a treasure of a wife!"

"Sayeth thou so?"

"Yis, it be so! For, when he goeth out with a friend and getteth a jag, she blameth it all on the friend!"—Puck.

"Say, Weary, I wuz just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint o' whisky for curin' colds. What do you think of that?"

"What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have unusually mild colds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tommy—Pop, what is the meaning of the expression, "Pan-American."

Tommy's Pop—I s'pose it's some new-fangled kind of cooking-school girl.—Philadelphia Record.

Blithers—Toucher has left the police force to become a street car conductor.

Blathers—That's an odd change.

Blithers—Odd change! Yes, that was the inducement.—Ohio State Journal.

"I'm a great admirer of the weather bureau," said the man who came from far away to see the inauguration. "The way it handled the inauguration work showed genuine patriotism as well as great industry."

"I was under the impression that it caused some disappointment," responded the host, apologetically.

"Oh, no. It predicted the right weather. The only difficulty was that it got the wrong day."—Washington Star.

I'd love to be a minstrel man—
Not that the life is dear;
But, then, one joke is all I'd need
To hold my public ear.
—Baltimore American.

A Simple Method.

Guest—'Pon myword, your chef is a genius! How does he think of so many new dishes?

Waiter—Well, sometimes, sir, he just changes the name of the old ones!—Puck.

Bad All Around.

Hoax—"I see there's a prospect of another strike in the anthracite region. That will be bad for the coal buyer."

Joax—"Yes; and it'll be bad for the coal buyer's coal cellar."—Philadelphia Record.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES

Of Some of the Best Known Actresses on the American Stage.

The fact that Lillian Russell has expressed a willingness to throw open the spacious gymnasium at her home for the holding of Christian Science readings for the benefit of actresses, and that she is a liberal subscriber to funds for the promulgation of the tenets of that cult, has occasioned much comment in stage circles, says the New York Telegraph.

Miss Russell as an apostle of that sect, burning with missionary zeal and proselyting right and left among her stage friends, is seen from a new and picturesque prospective.

De Wolf Hopper and Fay Templeton are the immediate objects of Miss Russell's missionary fervor, and the prima donna is "holding," as they say in Christian Science parlance for prosperity and harmony, for the two singers.

Cora Tanner is a Christian Scientist, as is also Suzanne Russell Westford and Georgia Waldron Higgins. Miss Russell's most brilliant convert is Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who declares that in Christian Science she has found a fountain of youth for the soul, which is reflected upon the body.

"It is absolutely impossible," declared Mme. Bernhardt, with the conviction of a new convert, "for a woman embracing Mr. Lillian Russell's Science Chretien to become old or ugly."

Loie Fuller is inclined to lean to Christian Science. "It seems so warm and human," said she yesterday, "but it is a fact that a physician and a trained nurse are in immediate attendance upon La Loie's mother, who is ill at her apartments in the Hotel Navarre.

In denying the rumor that he intended to abjure the faith of his fathers and embrace Christian Science, Abraham Hummel declared yesterday that actresses were the most religious people on earth, except lawyers.

In support of his statement Mr. Hummel said that thousands of dollars pass through his hands every year for charity dispensed by stage women.

"Edna Wallace Hopper," Mr. Hummel says, "is an unusually liberal dispenser of charity. "She is an Episcopalian, and members of that church rarely apply in vain to her for assistance."

Miss Viola Allen also belongs to that faith and is active in the work of her church. Maude Adams was born in Salt Lake City of Mormon parents.

She was baptized in infancy into the Church of the Latter Day Saints and has never formally renounced that faith. Ada Dwyer, of the Lost River company, is also a Salt Lake City girl whose parents were devout Mormons.

Lady Francis Hope was born into the Moravian faith, but is now a member of the extreme ritualistic branch of the Church of England.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Carter's charities are many and generous, and she contributes regularly to the support of several orphan asylums and homes for friendless children.

It is well known by every newsboy in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue hotel that Mrs. Carter is always good for a liberal alleviation of any childish woe that is tearfully expressed, and howling gamins lay in wait at her carriage door with all sorts of sad stories which are never sobbed forth in vain.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe is another actress whose charity is as large and as indiscriminately boundless as the sunshine.

Maxine Elliott Goodwin began her public career by singing in the choir of a Baptist church in a small village in Maine. Miss Elliott declares that she has changed her musical convictions and no longer sings in choirs, although she is still a Baptist.

Grace Golden is a devout Catholic, and her friends estimate that she has sung ten thousand dollars' worth for charity for that church during her stage career.

Julia Marlowe was born a Lutheran, and, although she is not a member of any church, her name figures yearly on the contributors' list of many Episcopal charities.

Annie Russell was born and brought up in the Episcopal faith, but is an attendant at the exercises of Dr. Felix Adler's Society for Ethical Culture when in New York.

Johnstone Bennett is an advanced Theosophist, and so is Frankie Bailey. Blanche Bates has leaning toward the Scotch Presbyterian faith—which is an uncomfortable and sulphuric sort of theology, not at all suggestive of a Belasco-Ouida heroine.

Edna May shows with much pride a gallery or rewards of merit from the Sunday school of the First Methodist church of Syracuse, and says she has not abandoned the church of her childhood.

Amelia Bingham is also a Methodist—and it is to this fact that she attributes her stage career. When a pupil of a Methodist conference seminary in Virginia she played truant one day and saw Lloyd Bingham play the role of the hero in Camille. That settled her fate. She married the actor and became an actress—which would never have happened, Miss Bingham declares, if it hadn't been for that Methodist seminary.

Triumphs of Modern Astronomy.

Professor Newcomb, the astronomer, discussing the advance made in that science during the last century, says that mankind is only beginning to learn something of the truth, and that the greatest victory of the astronomers in the nineteenth century was the determination of the exact motion of the solar system, which is moving in space at the rate of 40,000 miles an hour, but no one can tell whence it came or whither it goeth. Another important event was the application of mechanical methods for recording astronomical phenomena. An astronomer of a few years ago was compelled to keep his eyes upon the stars and sketch inaccurately and imperfectly the objects that passed before his vision. The introduction of automatic photography gives him an exact record of every event among the heavenly bodies, although he may see nothing of it himself.—Chicago Record.

Paris Tests Food Products.

There is one part in the public service of Paris which never seems at rest—the Municipal Laboratory. Almost every kind of food that comes under the microscope, spectrum apparatus, and Paris should be truly grateful for the care that is taken to expose all kinds of adulteration. February has been a busy month. Of the 1,142 figures just issued are worthy of careful observation. Bread and cakes have answered the required test fairly well, but out of 322 specimens of butter forty-seven have been marked "bad." Abstainers will be pleased to hear that the teas and the coffees still behave themselves, but it is necessary to beware of jams and honey. Either the bees must have behaved themselves or someone else has had a finger in the pie, for nearly one-half of the specimens of honey have been judged "bad."—Paris Messenger.

Criticisms.

"Some novelists don't know what they're talking about. Here's one speaks of a girl's wet hair."

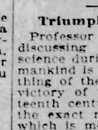
"What's wrong with it?"

"All wrong. Ravens don't wear hair; they wear feathers."—Philadelphia Times.

But Not Always.

Patience—What is the sign when a man kisses a girl on the cheek?

Patrice—I should say it was a sign that he was rattled.—Yonkers Statesman.



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What Women Say About Swamp-Root

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, SWAMP-ROOT, will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle FREE.

TO READERS OF THE BLADE:

"About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. THE DOCTORS SAID MY KIDNEYS WERE NOT AFFECTED, and while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. E. M. Dallam

Swamp-Root So Pleasant to Take.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life. So says Mrs. Mary Engelhard, of 2?3 Madison street, St. Louis, to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble, also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. In summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in good health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding it, as I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

Mrs. Mary Engelhard

Made a New Woman of Me.

"During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians of Kansas City. The doctors said that my kidneys were affected, but I felt sure they were the cause of my trouble.

"Some doctors pronounced my case gall stones, and said that I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. A friend suggested I try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I began to take Swamp-Root regularly, and when I had taken three bottles I commenced to feel like a new woman. I soon felt free and was able to do more work than I had done in four years. It has made a new woman of me. I have had only one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. Stomach trouble had bothered me for years and had become chronic. I am now entirely free from it. I most cheerfully indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to it (I take it regularly). Simultaneously the form changed, their eyes were opened and they knew Him! And behold a moment more He was gone!

WONDER—The two, left alone at the table, were filled with joy and astonishment. Their doubts are resolved, their fears are dismissed, their hopes are revived. Cleopas and his companion instantly recalled their emotions by the way, which at the time neither expressed to the other. "Did not our hearts burn within us" they said. They had felt the subtle influence of the wonderful Person. Prov. xxvii:17. They had been given heavenly truth which He delivered (Jer xx:9), while their own reflections had awakened memories and warmed and vivified their spirits (Psalm xxxix:3). All at once the light of the risen Lord flooded their souls. Then they knew! Then all that the teacher that of the subject, that of the study, all wrought into a lifegiving and expansive force. And so Jesus, true master of the higher life, had now prepared the soil, then deposited the seed, afterward given time for its reception. He knew the laws of man's spiritual life and observed them. He used truth to make them free (John viii:32) and let them germ on until they were ready and then appeared to their astonished gaze. Oh, for teachers like Him who can open the word and adapt it to the need of the sorrowful and stupid them find the Lord sitting by their side!

CONCLUSION.

EVIDENCE—See how the proofs of the resurrection multiply. First the Roman soldiers, next the women, now the disciples have had visions that must confirm each other. Three classes so unlike will pour their combined testimony into an overwhelming argument. Ye men of war, set to watch, ye women, recalling the tomb with them, as the day was far spent. They had heard enough to convince them that this stranger was worthy to be more than Him we had trusted much of. Now Scriptures and of the Christ they loved, and who, best of all, seemed anxious to lead their minds to rest. Will not every truth-seeker welcome a competent testimony? The women are seated at the inn, and shortly the evening meal is ready. And the three are seated at the table. There is no report of the conversation. Were the words of the stranger listened to? Did He leave them to reflect on His former words? After a little Jesus changed His attitude from that of a guest to that of a host. Taking bread He broke it (Luke xxiv:30). Simultaneously the form changed, their eyes were opened and they knew Him! And behold a moment more He was gone!

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the true American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 156,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

The air is full or rumors of railway consolidations, or of the purchase of lines which will act as feeders to a system. Generally these are denied, whether they are true or not, and the general public obtains certainty only when the fact is accomplished. But it is certain that the tendency is toward consolidation, until the railways of the country will be under the control of comparatively few great companies.

The reasons for aiming at such control are sound, from a business standpoint. It will prevent competitive building of lines, and the useless and expensive rate wars, which reduce net earnings to the vanishing point, and for which the public eventually have to pay in one form or another.

The most of the roads of the United States will be gathered into about a dozen systems, if the scheme can be carried out. One will be the Vanderbilt system, including the roads now under Vanderbilt control, and newly-acquired feeders and extensions, especially toward the northwest from Chicago. The Hill system will include the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Erie. The Pennsylvania system will include the present Pennsylvania lines, the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and doubtless lines west of the Mississippi; and so on.

The railways of the South will probably eventually be merged into the present Southern system, with northern lines reaching the Great Lakes. The story of a merger of a number of lines, including the Southern, was started yesterday, but denied to-day. It may not be true that the tentative negotiations have reached anything like accomplishment, but the plan is certainly incubating.

The gigantic idea of wholesale consolidations may be captivating to the gentlemen who are entertaining it, and they may succeed, either wholly or in part; but if they do, there are certain dangers they will have to meet. The first of these is financial. To obtain desirable additions to the lines they now control, they may have to pay too high a price, and in dull times, which are sure to come sooner or later, they will prove a losing instead of a profitable investment. They may be able to offset this loss by maintaining high traffic rates; but this will bring the second danger.

This is, that high rates will be resented by the people and legislative or congressional action be taken against either the combination or its power to make rates. If the latter, the power to make rates would be vested either in state railway commissioners or in the interstate commerce commission, and thus the whole object of the consolidation be defeated.

The third trouble will come from the fact that people can not always agree, even when bound by the closest ties of community of interest. The railway kings themselves will clash. Men capable of successfully managing such great enterprises are always positive characters, and strongly imbued with the wisdom of their own opinions. Ambition, jealousy and other disagreeable attributes of human nature will crop up, and unity of purpose can hardly be maintained.

The public will watch the development of this great scheme of railway control with anxiety. If it results in better service and lower rates, nobody will object; but if the Gould plan is tried of "taxing the traffic all it will bear," the managers will find a storm about their ears.

JOHNSON'S QUEERNESS.

The New York Times, in a humorously severe article, describes the new mayor of Cleveland. Tom L. Johnson is a professed free trader, yet he made a fortune in the manufacture of protected steel rails. He made another fortune in the street railway business, yet advocates their municipal ownership. He stoutly stood for five-cent fares until he disposed of his holdings, and then posed as the champion of a three-cent rate. His wealth is in securities, and he advocates the single tax, which puts the entire burden on real estate. He has plenty of wealthy backers, yet "plays for the votes of the masses." He is a gold man, yet is a warm personal friend of the champion of free silver, William J. Bryan.

In the recent Cleveland campaign, Johnson "succeeded in bringing to his support the saloon element of Cleveland, without losing strength among the liquor people," according to one of his admiring supporters. Tom appears to be the twentieth-century exemplar of that notable individual, Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, of the Pilgrim's Progress. If Lincoln's aphorism is true, he is riding for a fall, for you cannot fool all the people all the time.

Governor Odell hit the nail on the head when he said there is but one way to put Tammany out of power—"the voters must be convinced that it is to their interest to vote against Tammany." In other words, if New York prefers Tammany rule, let her have it until she is heartily tired of being looted.

VENZUELA'S BAD CONDUCT.

Washington dispatches state that the administration is "very much dissatisfied" at the insulting attitude of the Venezuelan authorities. It would be a wonder if it were not. The conduct of President Castro and his government in the matter of the asphalt concessions, as well as in its treatment of our consular agent at Barcelona, has been simply outrageous.

In the latter case, Ignacio H. Baiz, a Danish subject, has been filling the position of consular agent for this government. He was arrested for refusing to make a loan to the Venezuelan authorities, and was imprisoned until he submitted and produced the money. Minister Loomis was instructed to make a strong demand for an explanation, which he did; but Castro's government made no response whatever.

Minister Loomis has been called to the United States by the quickest route; and probably the course of the government will depend upon the statements he will make. He is a most capable official, and has acted at every step under the direction of the state department, so that no blame can attach to himself. He has the full confidence of the President and Secretary Hay.

Venezuela is certainly ungrateful toward the United States. It was but a few years ago that our interference prevented England from gobbling a large slice of her territory, and annexing it to British Guiana. President Castro, at least, does not possess that lively remembrance of this favor which we had a right to expect. And his lack of feeling seems to be shared by the Venezuelans generally.

It is probable that much of this illfeeling toward us dates from the Spanish war. Three-quarters of a century ago, the Spanish colonies in South and Central America revolted against Spain, for similar reasons to those the Cubans had. They achieved independence. Yet, in 1898, when the United States intervened to free Cuba, the sympathies of these same countries were with Spain as against ourselves and the Cubans. It is singular that it should be so, but the fact is undeniable. Probably this ill feeling against the United States will continue until the blind folly of one or other of these Latin-American republics involves itself with an European nation, and it flies to us to invoke the Monroe Doctrine to prevent its merited chastisement.

AS TO TOM JOHNSON.

The city of Cleveland has a normal Republican majority of from six to eight thousand. Tom Johnson, Democrat, free trader, sigle taxer, and, above all, a Tom Johnson man, has been elected mayor by probably six thousand majority. This makes Mr. Johnson an important figure in Democratic politics in Ohio.

Johnson's victory Monday was not due to the fact that is a Democrat, neither was it wholly because the victor hapens to be Tom Johnson. Cleveland Republicans have been torn by factional differences for some years and these factions have become especially bitter through the manipulations of Robert E. McKisson and Marcus A. Hanna. But whatever the cause, the result is that Tom Johnson is riding on the crest of the wave.

Interesting developments may now be expected in Democratic circles in Ohio. Johnson is ambitious, and he has money; barrels of it, to gratify his ambition. Ohio Democrats will now hold their breath awaiting Johnson's next move. He is now the most interesting figure in the arena of Ohio Democratic politics.

Mr. Johnson is credited with having a desire to enter the gubernatorial contest. Those who know him and his peculiarities believe that he would rather be a candidate for governor than United States senator. Mr. Johnson is a picturesque campaigner and the canvass for the governorship offers greater opportunities for showing off his peculiarities than a fight for the legislature. Mr. Johnson likes to pose, and the plaudits of the gallery are sweet music to him.

What will McLean, Patrick, Kilbourne and Lentz and other Democratic leaders think of Johnson, and what will they do with him?

There has never been any indication of a feeling of brotherly love between McLean and Johnson. In fact, the understanding has been that they are somewhat jealous of each other and the disposition is for their bristles to rise when they near one another.

Of course, McLean does not want to be a candidate for governor; he was cured of that two years ago. But he does want to be senator, and now should Johnson wish the governorship will he and McLean forget past differences and join forces? Will the prestige of the Cleveland victory cause McLean to act differently toward Johnson?

Ohio Democratic politics will be worth watching for the next four months.

INSTITUTIONAL CHURCHES.

Toledo Daily Blade, April 8.

The congregation of the Norwood avenue Church of Christ is preparing to erect a church edifice along the most modern lines. It is to be an institutional church and the building is to be provided with a reading room, bath room, gymnasium and a roof garden.

The idea is not a new one, but it is, in a measure, new to Toledo. Trinity is in part so equipped and other churches are preparing for work along the same lines.

The plan is an excellent one. The churches in the cities should be open as much of the time as possible. They are not used to the best advantage if the doors are closed except for the regular Sunday services and the weekly prayer meeting.

The young people must and will get together and it is far better for them to meet and enjoy innocent amusements in the church buildings than to turn them loose to the temptations of the street and places far less safe than the home or the church.

Keep the churches open. Equip the buildings with those things which tend to amuse as well as interest. Offer inducements as attractive and less harmful than are found elsewhere, and the result will be that not only will the temptations of the city be more easily overcome, but the churches will grow in membership and in their influence for good.

Russia has backed down on the Manchurian proposition; but the trouble is, she will not stay backed down.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

There is a larger movement of emigrants westward this spring than for many years. We are fairly deluged with questions about where to buy farms in the West and South.

We have therefore determined to open a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It will be called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Here are three sample advertisements, with fictitious names and addresses, so that you can see how many words to put in your advertisement:

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, part black bottom, part hill, latter timbered; good house and barn, etc. Chas. Miller, Lancaster, Ohio.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—Quarter section in Cass Co., Neb. 8od house, 40 broken. W. J. Scrooge, Route 1, Alpena, Neb.

WANTED—Farm or timber land in Arkansas or Georgia; must have house and running water. Thos. H. Walton, Bell's Center, Ohio.

These are merely models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials each as one word. Thus, the first advertisement contains 21 words; the second, 20; and the third, 21.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

AMERICANS FOR REVENUE.

The Spanish war claims commission, of which former United States Senator William E. Chandler is the head, will probably live forever, as it 's likely that the claims growing out of the Cuban insurrection and the subsequent Spanish-American war will continue to drift in until judgment day at least.

The State department has already turned over to the commission claims aggregating over $30,000,000. These claims are those of American citizens, so-called, and four-fifths of them are Spanish or Cubans in reality. It is recalled that during the insurrection many Cubans and Spanish in business in Cuba thought it wise to attain unto the high estate of American citizenship for reasons best known to themselves.

How wise they were is shown in the claims for damages they are making now against this government. To show the nature of the claims of these American citizens it is well enough to pick out some.

Hoflis Azar, for instance, claims that he was illegally arrested, and his indignation and mortification is placed ta $220,000.

Senora Enrique A. Otazo suffered the loss of her husband, and her grief comes at $100,000.

In some sort of melee the son of Manuel F. Lopez was killed. The old man thinks that $101,500 in American money will lighten his sorrow some.

Mrs. Cornelia de Otaza claims that her husband was killed, and will be satisfied with her widowhood if Uncle Sam will pay her $100,000.

Mrs. Dolores Sanchez Chabau was so humiliated because her husband was thrust into prison that it will take $6,000 to comfort her.

George Calvar was arrested and thrown in prison. The degradation will be forgotten by him if Uncle Sam will fork over $150,000.

Victor Hohenstein managed to land in jail against his will also. He is willing to regard it a blessing in disguise if Uncle Sam will give him $200,000.

Francesco J. Larrieu got in jail, too. He wants his American citizenship vindicated to the tune of $250,000.

Samuel T. Tolon complains of $50,000 worth of personal injuries. But his person does not appear to be as sacred to him as his business. The insurrection and war made times dull, and he thinks the American government ought to award him $265,000 for damage to his business.

These are but a sample of the claims with which the commission will have to deal. In the list one claimant stands out as a shining mark. Gustav Richelieu was imprisoned. He asks for merely "a fair indemnity," assessing no figures. The claims for property damage are evidently just as inflated as the others. One exceeds two million dollars.

If Chandler is as good a hater of humbugs as he is supposed to be, he will handle the Cuban war claims with as little ceremony as possible. Undoubtedly some of the claims are just to a certain extent, but it is evident that most of these so-called American citizens are doing all in their power to raid the treasury of the United States. The commission will make a mistake if it does not thoroughly investigate the claims to citizenship of three-fourths of the claimants.

SELLING OUT THE TRUSTS.

The promoters of an industrial combine may succeed in buying up the existing plants in that particular line, but they can not buy, at the same time, the knowledge of the business and the technical skill therein which the sellers possess. And it is reasonable to suppose that some of the latter, growing weary of doing nothing, may put their capital and experience into the erection and operation of competing plants.

An instance of this kind has happened at Youngstown, where land has been bought for a million-dollar tube mill, by a company of tube manufacturers who sold out to the tube trust. The tendency to restore competition is one that bodes danger to the trust idea. With idle capital so plentcous as it now is in the United States, and much experienced managing talent unoccupied, it is perfectly natural that the two shall combine to establish industries in competition with the trust.

CUBA AND HER DEBTS.

The greatest danger to Cuba in absolute independence without guardianship by the United States, lies in the debt question. First, there are the bonds issued by the Spanish government to raise funds to put down the insurrections, and for which she pledged the revenues of Cuba as security. The total of these issues is not accurately known, but estimates vary from $500,000,000 to $650,000,000. Spain repudiated these bonds after the treaty of peace with the United States, giving their unlucky holders to understand they must look to Cuba for payment. The bulk of these are held in France and Germany. The Cuban constitutional convention was urged to repudiate these bonds in express terms, as did the American commissioners in signing the Paris treaty. Unfortunately, the convention was fatuous enough to neglect this, on the ground that the clause in the new constitution, which set forth what debts shall be paid, is sufficient.

This leaves the way open for coercion by foreign powers. As Cuba does not say, in her organic law, that these bonds shall not be paid, they may be paid. It is clearly understood in European financial circles that when an independent Cuban government is established, the governments whose citizens hold these bonds will press for their payment. According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, European bankers are actively preparing to enlist their governments—notably those of France and Germany—in a concerted effort to compel an arrangement whereby those bonds will be paid.

Second, Cuba will have to deal with the payment of revolutionary bonds, issued by the Cubans themselves to aid the insurrection. There are three issues of these, and no one knows how many of each were put out. The first two issues were made during the Ten Years' War. The total amount authorized of both was $20,000,000, but the claim is made that only $4,000,000 were actually issued. In 1872 and 1896 about $6,000,000 were issued, according to reports, but the amount may be much larger. It will be remembered that, just before the breaking out of the Spanish war, there were charges made that holders of Cuban bonds of this issue were urging intervention, that they might reap a profit. They had bought these bonds at a heavy discount, and expected to realize their face value when independence was secured.

The probability is that these bonds will be paid in full. Speculators are gathering them up at a cheap rate, as they did Mexican bonds after the overthrow of Maximilian. The Mexican government afterward paid these in full, principal and interest, while they were bought up at $10 per $1,000. Probably a similar profit will eventually be made on the Cuban bonds.

This financial question is a real danger to Cuba, should she pass completely from American supervision. It is fully expected in Europe that France and Germany will use coercion to compel payment. The revenues of Cuba will not stand the assumption of such a burden. The Platt amendment guards against this danger as to the Spanish bonds, and also would prevent the plundering of the island's revenues through the insurgent debt. The Cubans do not seem to realize the danger in its fulness. As a matter of self-protection, the United States will insist on its guardianship; for in the case of European coercion, we might be involved in a war a second time in Cuba's behalf. Once is enough.

PAN-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Next fall a convention is to be held in the City of Mexico, composed of delegates appointed by the governments of South and Central America. Mexico sent out the invitations, and the success of the meeting is already assured, so far as representation is concerned.

The topics which are to be considered include the establishment of an international bank; the simplification of the customs routine of the various countries represented; the origination and adoption of a common system of commercial momenclature; the adoption of uniform extradition laws; and the establishment of a general system of arbitration for international disputes.

Probably but few of these topics will reach the stage of adoption, but their discussion will be productive of good. It will call the attention of the people of the various nations to their intrinsic importance, and lead to action at some future time. Especially is it to be hoped that our sister nations to the south of us will succeed in the adoption of a system of arbitration. Their disputes are frequent, but hardly ever grave enough to justify war.

EXPORTS INCREASING.

Hon. O. P. Austin calls attention to the fact that the diminution of our manufactured exports is more apparent than real, because the total of foreign exports last year included those to China, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba, which are now compiled separately. Consequently there is no real evidence of a decline in the onrushing tide that is bearing us to commercial supremacy.

For the eight months ending with February of this year, our total exports were $95,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of the previous year. The returns for March are not yet completed, but they will show a decided increase over last March, as well as over the previous month.

Another sign of continuing prosperity is the fact that the treasury shows an increase in cash of over 9½ millions during March over February. As we have just begun the last quarter of the fiscal year, the excellent condition of the national balance sheet on June 30 next is pretty clearly foreshadowed.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

Turkey has been for three-quarters of a century the "sick man" of Europe; China is now the "sick man" of Asia, and Morocco will probably take that position for Africa. France is edging in on Morroco's territory from her neighboring colony of Algeria, and English naval authorities have taken alarm. They point to the fact that Morocco must remain an independent nation, or Gibraltar will become almost valueless to the British Empire. Per contra, England would not be allowed to absorb Morocco, because this would give her full possession of the western gateway to the Mediterranean. France has taken advantage of the South African war, which has tied England's hands, to push her Algerian boundary some 150 miles into Moroccan territory. There is nothing but trouble, it seems, for the nations of Europe, with their clashing ambitions, the world over.

BOND RETIREMENT.

Secretary Gage has purchased $2,000,000 of 4 per cent. government bonds out of the Treasury surplus. They will be cancelled, the bonded debt reduced that much, and our annual interest burden reduced $80,000 per year. On April 1, in an interview, the secretary stated that neither the condition of the Treasury nor that of the money market need any special relief, and that he did not intend to purchase government bonds at an excessive price. But he added that, if bonds were offered at "a proper price," he would be willing to buy them. And he casually added that by "a proper price," he meant "the rate realizable to the investor who buys the new 2 per cents."

The secretary evidently preferred to make it known that he was willing to expend the surplus for bonds at a reasonable price through a newspaper interview rather than by a formal announcement. The effect seems to have been the same. Two days after the interview, he bought two millions, and will buy as many more as may be offered. The net balance in the Treasury on April 1 was over 158 millions, and it will continue to grow until July 1, when the war tax reduction law goes into effect.

FRAUDS IN MANILA.

The people of the United States will applaud the announced determination of the government to ferret out the frauds in the commissary department at Manila. In Havana, the postal frauds were promptly exposed, and the men engaged in them were prosecuted; and the same course will be followed in Manila, as it should be.

The President and his advisers are responsible for the appointment of the men who have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them; but unfortunately there is no way of telling beforehand that a man's moral fibre is too weak to withstand the temptation to steal if an opportunity should offer. All that can be done is to expose the dereliction and punish the guilty to the full extent of the law.

Of course, the political opponents of the administration will make a great outcry, and charge that the entire service in the islands is honeycombed with corruption. There is no evidence of this. It is an aspersion on the character of every American official in the Philippines to make wholesale accusations, unsupported by either fact or probability.

WILL SALISBURY RETIRE?

Rumor is persistent that Lord Salisbury will retire from his post as prime minister of England. It is understood there that he took the office the last time mainly in deference to Queen Victoria's wishes, so it is not necessary to give too much weight to the London gossip of strained relations between himself and King Edward. The latter certainly should be wise enough to sink personal feeling in the matter, as his mother did in the case of Gladstone, whom she never liked personally.

In case of Salisbury's retirement Mr. Balfour will probably be his successor. Probably this is the most judicious selection that can be made at the present time, though that gentleman is less of a success in public life than one would suppose, judging from his abilities. The disintegration of the Conservative party would doubtless be hastened by his promotion, owing to his unpopularity; and if the Liberals could unite under Rosebery, the latter might expect to become premier in the not distant future.

MARYLAND'S VOTING LAW.

The new election law, forced through the Democratic legislature of Maryland by ex-Senator Gorman for his own ends, establishes an educational test for voters. It does not include the odious "grandfather clause," but excludes illiterates, both white and black. The Republicans of the state have taken the sure road to render it inoperative against the negroes. They have started schools of instruction already in many counties of the state, where illiterate are taught to read and write, so as to pass the test imposed by the law.

The negroes throng the schools, and their progress is having the effect of extending the movement to all the Republican counties of Maryland. The law has roused the colored people to the value of education, as nothing else could, and they are sending their children to school. Colored voters throng the day and night schools, and of the 25,000 illiterate blacks, it is believed that three-fourths will qualify themselves to vote under the law. A queer thing is that the 18,000 white illiterates, two-thirds of whom are Democrats, are angry at being classed with negroes, and are not endeavoring to qualify themselves for suffrage.

PRESIDENTIAL RUMORS.

Only one month since the President began his second term, and already the restless searchers for political mare's nests are crediting him with a design to boom Judge Taft, of the Philippine commission, for the Republican Presidential nomination of 1904. Of this rumor it is sufficient to say that Mr. McKinley is a wise politician, and even if he believed Judge Taft should have that nomination, he would not allow it to become known.

Ohio will probably have a candidate for the nomination, but at this distance of time it would seem more likely to be Senator Foraker than Judge Taft. Still one can not tell what the these intervening years may bring forth. By the spring of 1904 some entirely new Republican Presidential quantity may fill the public eye. Judge Taft has been presumed to have an ambition to a seat on the supreme bench of the United States—a worthy ambition, and a position he would worthily fill. And Col. Roosevelt will be a candidate, in all probability, for the Presidential nomination—one whose strength will be great, unles some new star arises in the political horizon.

The election of Wells as mayor of St. Louis is a body-blow at Bryan and his free silver adherents. Wells is a gold Democrat, and Bryan started out to defeat him because he is a "traitor" to free silver. Altgeld and Governer Stone arrayed themselves against Wells, but he came out a winner. "Fifty-cent dollars" is no longer a rallying-cry, even among Missouri Democrats.

If Mark Twain keeps on, the people of the United States who have been contributing all their lives to the missionary cause will learn some things that will amaze and pain them.

OHIO'S NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The constitution of Ohio provides that a commission, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state, and the auditor of state, shall fix the ratio of representation in the state General Assembly, every ten years, after the census is taken. This commission has just completed its work.

The total population of the state shall be divided by 100, and this quotient shall be the ratio for one representative. Every county whose population is equal to one-half the ratio shall be entitled to one representative; if containing one and three-fourths ratio, to two; three ratios, three, and so on—an entire ratio being required after the first two for every additional representative.

The constitution also provides that when any county shall have a fraction above the ratio so large that, if multiplied by five the result will equal one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned among the five General Assemblies to be elected within the next ten years; and it minutely specifies to which of the five they shall be apportioned.

The ratio for a senator is obtained by dividing the population of the state by 35. The constitution itself divides the state into thirty-three senatorial districts. It provides that when any county forming part of a senatorial district shall have acquired a population equal to a full senatorial ratio it shall be made a senatorial district. Lucas is the first county since 1851, when the constitution was adopted, to win this distinction. It is now the 34th district, and entitled to a senator of its own. The house rule for apportioning fractions of a ratio applies to the senate also.

For the next decade, the ratio for the House is 41,576, as fixed by the constitutional rule; that for the senate, 118,787. Lucas county will not only have a senator of her own, but four representatives for the first three general assemblies and three for the remaining two.

It has been somewhat amusing to note certain Democratic papers, notably one in Chicago, accusing the commission, even before the result of its labors was made known, of "gerrymandering" the state. This shows crass ignorance of the facts. The method of reapportionment is fixed by the state constitution, and any partisan gerrymander is entirely out of the question. No fault can be found by the Democrats, for the convention of 1851, which framed the present constitution, had a Democratic majority.

AMERICAN SHOES ABROAD.

Our British friends have a new phase of America's aggressive export trade to worry them. Our steel and iron products are competing successfully with the British product even in Great Britain itself. Now it is American shoes. An English trade journal has sounded the alarm. It produces the figures to show that sales of American footwear to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia and British Africa have grown from $711,020 in 1898 to $1,616,540 in 1899 and $2,130,620 in 1900, and that the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia and South Africa have decreased slightly meantime, being in 1898 $5,460,450; in 1899, $5,009,635, and in 1900, $5,377,330.

The journal in question does not understand why this should be so. It remarks that "either the American-made article is cheaper than the British, or is of better quality." Both are factors in this increasing trade. The industry is one in which special machinery is used, and this is the invention of Americans. We pay higher wages to shoe employes than the English rate, but the output per employe is much larger than there. And for elegance, lightness, durability and excellence of workmanship, the American product is unexcelled.

Wouldn't it be better, now that Aguinaldo has taken the oath, to try Secretary Root's plan on that garrulous little sneak, Sixto Lopez—to spank him with a shingle?

There appears to be a slump in the real estate market in Manchuria.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Russia in Manchuria.

The treaty St. Petersburg has tried to force upon China will not be signed, in fact, it has been shelved by Russia herself, as appears from an elaborate statement published in the official organ of that power. At the same time an explanatory note has been communicated to the powers which, we are told, is completely reassuring and removes the danger of hostilities or of the dissolution of the concert.

Yet, assuming that the identical note adheres closely to the spirit and text of the statement in the "Official Messenger," one may be permitted to harbor lingering doubts. Read the document with care and a number of questions will arise. Russia openly blames the powers for the failure of the treaty and the "imperative settlement" of the Manchurian question. She positively states that it was and is "impossible to lay down forthwith the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria." The "indispensable" agreement having been rejected by China under the coaching and coercion of the powers, what is to be Russia's next program? Complacent and masterly activity, it seems. She says the "eventual" surrender of Manchuria can only be carried out when the normal situation is completely restored and the central government established at Peking is strong enough to protect person and property in the province and prevent recurrence of disorder.

That is to say, Russia herself is to be the judge of the completeness of the pacification and the strength of the central authority, and she will take no chances. She will retire when and how she may please, and she may never please to do it. The concluding words of the official statement are as follows. "While the Russian government maintains its present organization in Manchuria, to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political program, it will quietly await the further course of events."

Is not this slightly ironical and malicious? It virtually amounts to this. "You have defeated me in diplomacy, but here I am and here I stay. I have lost nothing. We shall discuss retirement at some future time." Rather a queer "solution" of the problem from the standpoint of the powers!

Aguinaldo and the Aunties.

With charming naivete Aguinaldo completely punctured anti-imperialism in his statement to Chief Justice Arellano, who had just completed explaining to him the policy of the United States in the Philippines. "I never believed," said Aguinaldo, "that the Americans would be so fair and liberal. Enough: I am satisfied with America."

The whole anti-imperialistic campaign has been built on ignorance and misrepresentation. Its chief advocate in the United States confessed when he launched it that he wanted an issue with which to deceive what he termed "the ignorant foreign born voters" in the hopes of reaching the Presidency. He knew the falsity of his pretensions and statements, as well as any man. In his purpose he was aided by a set of dreamers, who fancied evils that might exist.

But with Aguinaldo it was different. His ambitions forced him into an antagonism of the United States. To what extent he was played upon by the representatives of foreign powers eager to have American authority withdraw from the Philippines in order that they might seize them, time will reveal. After the break with the United States he was in no position to learn with any degree of certainty the intents and purposes of this country. What information came to him was such as was tinctured by the expressions of Bryan and the Boston coterie. He had no chance to know any better than that what was declared by one for political effect and by the other because of a peculiar state of mind were true—that he and the Filipinos were to be hitched to the chariot of empire and paraded in triumph. It was not until his capture that he had an opportunity to learn the truth, and then he made the involuntary confession which fixes forever the blot of shame upon the Democracy and their Boston allies.

Money in Circulation.

A net decrease of not quite $3,000,000 is shown by the treasury statistics of circulation covering the month of March. The changes for the month were of minor consequence. As compared with April 1 last year, however, the figures show a number of important alterations. There was an increase of over $74,000,000 in the volume of gold certificates and one of nearly $74,000,000 in national bank notes. Gold coin showed an increase of over $14,600,000, standard silver dollars an increase of a little over $2,200,000, silver certificates an increase of over $24,100,000 and subsidiary silver a gain of over $6,500,000. United States notes showed an increase of a little over $4,000,000, while treasury notes of 1890 exhibited a decrease of over $20,900,000. The total amount of money in circulation on April 1 was $2,187,243,530. This represented an increase of nearly $166,000,000 for the year. The circulation per capita, calculated on the basis of a population estimated at 77,427,000, is put by the treasury experts at $28.25. This is a decrease of 9 cents for the month, but an increase on the face of the records of $2.13 as compared with last year.

Cuban Convention.

A majority of the committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention signed a report declaring against the principal features of the Senate amendment last week. Neither those in favor of the amendment nor those opposed to it however, seemed anxious to bring the question to a decisive vote in the convention, but a majority of the members of that body seemed to favor sending a delegation to Washington to talk over the matter with the President. There has been some talk on the part of the more conservative element to the effect that the opposition to the amendment is largely centered in Havana, and that the radical delegates do not represent the real sentiments of their constituents. General Wood had a conference last week with the leaders of the radical element, in which he endeavored to impress upon their minds the fact that the government of the United States had no desire to retain possession of the island, but that the Senate amendment was drawn primarily with the view of protecting a weak nation against outsiders as well as against internal strife, and would not interfere with Cuban independence. He suggested further that in drawing up a treaty any points regarding the future relations of Cuba with the United States might be more clearly explained to meet present objections. It is possible, that with a little more delay, diplomacy of the kind employed by General Wood will smooth the way to a settlement such as the government and the more conservative elements on the island desire.

Cost of Royalty.

The allowance from the civil list for the King of England and his family can hardly be thought extravagant in these times. Besides the royal residences, which are occupied rent free, the king's allowance is to be $2,350,000 a year. This is a pretty income, to be sure; but there are many larger ones in the world. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller would be willing to swap incomes with King Edward, and he has subjects who need not be envious of his emoluments. Moreover, he is under obligation to spend his income liberally. It would be taken unkindly if he should retire to the country and pursue a policy of saving. The total increase for the civil list, $235,000, is not so great as might have been expected. Of course, the allowances to the royal family seem extremely generous when contrasted with the salary of our President and the narrow quarters of the one republican palace. But it is necessary to keep the President relatively poor, for we desire that he shall preserve a manner of domestic life not removed from that of the people by any vast difference.

We Stand Fourth.

The naval intelligence office ranks the United States fourth among the naval powers on the following tonnage comparison:

	Ships	Tons
Great Britain	646	1,292,418
France	296	711,199
Russia	222	700,000
United States	175	558,000
Germany	221	407,810
Japan	136	260,870

These figures include ships that are in course of construction as well as those already afloat. The newness of the American navy, which has been constructed in the last 17 years, gives it an advantage which tabular statements do not emphasize.

A Needed Test.

There is to be a test of the constitutionality of laws passed by a dying congress or legislature, when the hands of the clock have been set back and do not indicate that the legal term of the session has ended. The Colorado legislature passed a number of laws under the conditions named, and now a number of citizens propose to have the legislation tested in state courts and in the United States supreme court, if the matter can be carried up.

Shot at the Czar.

A second story comes to the effect that an officer of the czar's military entourage has shot at that sovereign while in the same room with him. The two reports seem odd, but it is not improbable that they are true. The would-be assassin who does not possess nerve enough to shoot straight at short range is not at all rare among his class. It will be recalled that the king of Greece was shot at unsuccessfully just after the Grecian war and that the man who attempted the killing could not explain why he did not hit his intended victim. The serviceable assassin is either the fanatic or he who kills for a price.

Current Events.

Western roads look for a big increase in immigration this year.

Treasury department to send five cutters to patrol Behring Sea this summer.

Reduced rates on money orders arranged with Canada.

Thirteen inch shell exploded in big gun on an American battleship whose name is withheld.

John M. Thurston made chairman of St. Louis fair commission by the President on April 3; members took oath.

On face of returns Albert Parker, Democrat, and against enforcement of prohibition law, is elected Mayor of Topeka, Kan., but Colonel J. W. F. Hughes, Republican, and for enforcement of law, will contest.

Vanderbilts acquire control of Delaware & Hudson, which will be merged into New York Central; by purchase they and Morgan interests practically own anthracite coal business of the country.

Joshua Levering, Prohibition candidate for President in 1888, married Helen Woods at Baltimore.

Leech Lake Indians complained lumber men are cutting green timber on their reservation.

John W. Boyer died at Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., on April 4. He was one of the jury that convicted John Brown. The only surviving member of that body now is William A. Martin of Delaplaine, Va.

The Forty-fifth Regiment of volunteers organized at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the Forty-sixth Regiment, recruited in Massachusetts, will leave Manila for San Francisco on the transport Sheridan on April 10.

Indications are favorable for an unusually active year in lake shipping.

By a vote of 15 to 12 the Wisconsin senate killed anti-cigarette bill.

Experts clearing up old accounts found bonds apparently worth over $1,000,000 that have lain neglected in the city's vaults at Chicago over twenty years.

President McKinley has commuted the twenty-four year sentence of John H. (Kid) Wilson to ten years, which will liberate him Nov. 21, 1903. Wilson robbed an Arkansas train, his weapon being a glass pistol loaded with candy.

Two women at Newkirk, Oklahoma, fought a duel with revolvers at twenty paces, one of them being shot twice in the breast.

War Department plan to stop running transports from New York disturbs business men of that city.

Largest cargo of tobacco ever received from Havana reaches New York.

First cantaloupes from South Sea Islands arrived at Chicago Friday.

Wisconsin senators opposed to primary election bill develop majority of three on test vote.

Present condition of the cereal crop indicates a splendid yield.

Famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire stolen in London in 1876, recovered in Chicago from a member of the gang who stole it. Picture valued at $50,000.

Silver service for the battleship Illinois completed and accepted by the Committee on Presentation. It consists of ten pieces and cost $6,000.

Thirteen-inch gun of the Kearsarge, which was recently injured by a shell explosion, will have to be replaced.

Wisconsin Senate defeated proposed constitutional amendment permitting use of voting machines.

Saloon keepers of Cleveland celebrate the first Sunday under Mayor Johnson's administration by keeping their places wide open.

A feud of long standing between town and country boys of Odon, Ind., led to the killing of a man named Correll by Harley Lamb, a farmer's son, whom he had insulted.

Transcontinental railway system, including the Harriman and Hill lines, the Burlington and Erie roads, contemplated for the purpose of reducing transfer charges at various points.

English syndicate bought Petty's Island, Delaware river, where a big shipyard will be erected near the Cramps plant.

Navy Department decides to have protected cruiser Milwaukee built at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

Hulk of the Merrimac, sunk in Santiago harbor by Lieut. Hobson, was blown up by dynamite.

Government soon to sell its lien on the Sioux City and Pacific railroad.

Khaki tents will be substituted for white tents for use of the army.

Masonry of old Fort Amsterdam dug up at excavation for new custom-house.

Trade in France injured by labor troubles at Calais and Marseilles.

Owen F. Walker, Marion, Ind., has been appointed to the chair of English at Nankin University, China.

The bill before the Minnesota legislature to parole the Younger boys was indefinitely postponed by the lower house.

Residents of Bitter Root Valley in Montana are said to be greatly alarmed over the fifth annual recurrence of a disease resembling spotted fever, which is thought to be caused by poisoned water.

A conference of pastors and laymen representing churches of various denominations will be held in Columbus, O., on April 9 to discuss the advisability of forming an interdenominational federation of the church and Christian workers of Ohio.

PHILIPPINES.

War Department advised by MacArthur the Manila commissary frauds are unimportant.

War Department decides to hold Aguinaldo indefinitely on probation, suspecting treachery and declining to inquire into alleged violations of laws of war, prisoner may visit America.

Entire district north of Manila cleared of rebels and communication opened.

War Department will promote army officers who helped Gen. Funston capture Aguinaldo.

FOREIGN.

Famous Temple Hommonji, at Ikegami, Japan, burned. Originally erected in the year 275.

Cuban constitutional convention still unable to agree on the Platt amendment.

Monument to Commodore Perry to be unveiled at Kurihama, Japan, on July 14.

Commissioner Rockhill trying to get China's emperor to abolish ceremony of Ko-tow when receiving foreign representatives.

Sir Felix Semon

Publishers' Column

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The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.25
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.55
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.25
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

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Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

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Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
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Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

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These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

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THE BLADE.

DO NOt FAIL to give The Numerb of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay.

2022—Aubert Frock.

The Aubert frock is designed for girls of ten and twelve. Its stylish pointed yoke makes it adaptable to fancy treatment. The body has a fitted lining and is full at the yoke and belt, both front and back. A pointed cap gives a dressy finish to the full one-piece sleeve. A skirt with a gored front breadth and full half circular back is given. The materials used in this design were water-green Henrietta and white silk. White and gold

applique trimming is used to outline the yoke and the sleeve caps. The collar and cuffs are of the same trimming. Cashmere, flannel and bengaline are suitable for this design.

2000—Selwyn Baby's Cloak.

The Selwyn baby's cloak has a deep cape over a long plain cloak; as the cloak is cut in one piece instead of a body and full skirt, it is much more simple to make and the flare is all the fullness necessary.

The cape is circular and is fitted at the shoulders. A one-piece sleeve and a deep collar completes this sensible, pretty cloak. The design shows a cloak made of white embroidered cashmere. The cape and collar are trimmed with lace and fastened with white satin ribbon. White China silk was used to line the cloak.

2012—Therese Dressing Sacque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Therese is a good design for a dressing or house sacque. The loose front is laid in three-box-plaits on each side, and the plain back has a seam in the center. A deep turn-down collar is given and a large flaring sleeve. The

model is of pale-blue elderdown with buttonhole edges. French flannel and all the fine outing flannels are pretty in this design.

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The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

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AGUINALDO'S LAMENT.

My dream is o'er—alas! 'tis true
That all my lofty hopes are dead!
A sad farewell I've spoken to
The band of faithful ones I led.
Oh, Atkinson, oh, Atkinson,
Methinks I hear thy teardrops fall;
Yet ca'm thyself, oh, friend—it's done
And might be much worse, after all!
'Tis true my hopes are swept away
And glory cannot be for me—
Still now I'll have three meals a day
And likewise get my lodging free.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN TIME FOR THE FUNERAL

Thursday noon the Bangor and Aroostock train, which was due here Wednesday night, was in a mountain of snow one-half mile or more down the line, and six men and four ladies besides the train crew were incarcerated, as it were, throughout the nocturnal shadows and the next forenoon.

A lady who was on board, bound for Guilford to attend a funeral, was afraid she would fail to get there in time, but after being informed the casket was on board that very train and the funeral must necessarily be postponed until its arrival, she became reconciled to her fate. —Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

New to Her.

He—I saw our old neighbor, Mr. Skinner, to-day.

She—Did you? What is he doing now?

He—He's interested in one of these wildcat mining companies.

She—The idea! I never knew you had to mine for wildcats.—Philadelphia Press.

FAMOUS PORTRAIT

Recovered After Twenty-five Years--Worth $50,000.

Chicago, April 6.—After traveling through England, America and the European continent, for 25 years, the famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen from the art gallery of Agnew Bros., in London, England, May 16, 1876, is reported to have been returned to its owners. The painting is valued at $50,000. A Chicago detective agency claims to have been instrumental in recovering the picture. The border of the picture, who, it is said, was one of the band of thieves who stole it from the gallery, is said to have received a large reward for its return and exacted an agreement to drop the prosecution. According to the detectives he had carried it with him for years carefully packed and sealed. The picture, it is announced, will arrive in London to-day.

The theft of the portrait was remarkable in many ways. The doors of the gallery were found locked and bolted on the inside. The policeman on the beat, the watchman of the block and the janitor of the building had heard no suspicious noise and they had noticed no suspicious strangers. There appeared to

THE GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT.

be no clue until in 1886 a certain Joseph Elliott, then under arrest for a large forgery, asserted that the Gainsborough picture was still in existence and could be recovered provided his liberty was granted. Elliott sail the picture had been stolen by professional "porch climbers" who had entered one of the gallery windows and cut the canvas from the frame.

The picture had been taken, Elliott said, not for the reward that would be offered for it, nor for the proceeds of its sale, but as the means to secure bail for a member of a band of forgers who had been arrested in France for a forgery on the bank of England. The forger had been extradited, and the Agnew brothers were to be asked to sign his bond on condition that the painting be returned. Before the plan could be completed, however, the forger was given his liberty on a technicality.

Negotiations were later made with the thieves to return to painting for a large reward. The sum offered was too small in the opinion of the burglars, and the negotiations fell through. Recently trace was again found of the thieves and negotiations re-opened. A larger reward was offered which resulted in the return of the picture in Chicago.

When returned, the picture was hermetically sealed in a box made especially for its reception and was pronounced in perfect condition. It was carefully packed in cotton batting. The casket was brought from England to this country fifteen years ago and has remained in a storage warehouse and safety vault in various cities.

The persons who secured the information which led to the return of the portrait is said by the detectives to be a sporting man, but they decline to make his name public. The crime itself has long since been outlawed.

C. Morland Agnew, son of the original purchaser of the portrait, has been in Chicago in connection with the recovery of the picture. He brought with him pieces of canvas taken from the frame and also a steel engraving of the portrait, with exact measurements of the original.

The picture when taken from the casket was easily identified by Mr. Agnew. The box had apparently never been opened since it was sealed many years ago.

The forgers who were responsible for the stealing of the picture are said to have operated under the leadership of Charles Becker, who is now serving a term in the California state prison for forgery.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

Santiago, April 8.—1,500 pounds of dynamite were used by the authorities of the port, Saturday, in blowing up the forward superstructure of the sunken United States collier Merrimac, which has so long impeded the entrance to the harbor. The explosion was plainly heard in the city, five miles away. Divers immediately descended and found forty feet of clear water over the forward portion of the wreck.

Port Captain Irvin began to-day to place mines aft, which he expects to explode in a week, thus completely clearing the harbor entrance.

Yesterday's incident was highly spectacular. Residents in Smith Key, adjacent to the wreck, left the island, fearing that their houses would be demolished. The overlooking hills were lined with people and numbers of pleasure vessels encircled the wreck at a safe distance. When the electric button was touched a pyramid of water rose forty feet and the surface was immediately covered with wreckage and tons of dead fish. The launches and yachts returned to the city laden with souvenirs of the wreck.

DEAN FARRAR ILL.

London, April 8.—The Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, whose condition has for the last two days caused anxiety, had a restless night, and this morning shows no improvement.

LINCOLN NEVER OFFERED TO BUY PEACE

Houston, Tex., April 5.—Hon. John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the confederate cabinet, has given out a statement concerning the controversy which has arisen about the Hampton Roads conference, February 3, 1865, between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, as the representatives of the Union, and Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, Senator R. W. Hunter and Assistant Secretary of War John A. Campbell, for the confederacy. Judge Reagan gives extracts from various public documents and books to prove that Mr. Lincoln had no idea of giving compensation for slaves who were to be freed or treating with the confederate states as such.

"On the night of the return of Mr. Stephens from that conference," Judge Reagan says, "he told Hon. James L. Orr, a senator from South Carolina, that the Hampton Roads peace conference was fruitless and hopeless because Lincoln offered the confederacy nothing but unconditional surrender."

The same thing was told to T. B. Saxton, a confederate congressman from Texas, who wrote of the interveiw to Judge Reagan.

Shortly after the war Judge Reagan became involved in a controversy because he denied that President Lincoln had offerd $400,000,000 if the confederates would abandon the war and come into the Union. A letter was written to Mr. Stephens by Stephen F. Blount, of St. Augustine, asking him whether such an offer had been made. Mr. Stephens wrote him that the sttatement was untrue.

PORTO RICANS

Going to Hawaii to Work on Sugar Plantations.

Ponce, P. R., April 4.—Another expedition of Hawaiian bound emigrants has sailed for New Orleans on the steamer Californian, Captain Dyer, from Guanica. There were 899 in the party.

The expedition was composed of the finest appearing lot of people yet to leave for Hawaii. Nearly all the travelers comprised entire families.

The number of persons to a family averaged about six and there was one family of eleven persons.

Of the 2,700 Porto Ricans who have gone to Hawaii over 65 per cent have been women.

The party which left on the Californian were fair specimens of Porto Rico's labor class and were as sturdy as the general run of Porto Ricans.

Before the first boat load of emigrants was sent out to the ship about 1,200 people congregated on the beach and two priests celebrated mass in the open air. Two weddings and two christenings were also performed.

While on their way to New Orleans, the emigrants, most of whom were in rags when embarking, will be cheaply but substantially clothed at the expense of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association and the entire party will be vaccinated. Rations of codfish, beef, potatoes, rice, beans, bread and coffee are served twice daily.

The only reasonable objection advanced to this emigration from Porto Rico is that the island's best laborers are leaving. The recruiting agents have orders to enlist no Spaniards and on pure black people are taken, the idea being, presumably, to have the men marry Hawaiian women and thus lose their identity with Porto Rico. In all events, after being transported so far it is not likely that they will ever return. It is considered that Porto Rico is over-populated and the sooner this population is thinned down the better off Porto Rico will be.

PORTO RICAN CROPS.

Ponce, Porto Rico, April 4.—Indications in this part of the island point to an exceedingly large coffee and sugar crop.

The DeFord estate, near Guyamas, probably the largest on the island, will grind its first crop this year, and if this comes up to expectations, they will ship nearly $1,000,000 worth of sugar this spring. A native planter near Guanca will soon ship $100,000 worth of sugar and other planters have good crops in view. Agriculturally, Porto Rico has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the cyclone of nearly two years ago. The fruit outlook is good, but owing to the time required for maturing fruits will produce no returns for two or three years. A year ago there was hardly an acre of fruit under cultivation in Porto Rico. Several Floridans came here and settled, and are now waiting for the fruit trees to blossom.

The question of fruit production, questions of transportation must be carefully considered, and fruit property must be near a port or on one of the short railroads. Good fruit land is worth from $8 to $70 an acre according to location.

The shippers of New Orleans find in Porto Rico a good market for rice. The Californian, which arrived here last week from New Orleans, brought 5,000 packages of rice, which were disposed of very readily.

Ask Your Doctor

Ask him if it isn't true that about every one needs a good spring medicine. Ask him if your depression of spirits, your general weakness, and your feeling of exhaustion are not due to impure blood and weakness of the nerves.

Then ask him about Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If he says it's all right, get a bottle of it today. We know it is the best thing you can possibly take to lift you up and bring back your old strength and vigor.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PORTO RICO.

Governor Allen Refutes Stories of the Poverty of the Island.

Washington, April 8.—Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, refutes with figures which cannot be questioned the persistent reports of destitution and poverty upon the island. He says that the people are enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity.

"Over 100,000 tons of sugar were produced this year, the normal output being about 40,000 tons," he said. "The present tariff arrangement with the United States gives the planters a benefit of about $35 a ton on this sugar, which means that they will clear from that source alone $3,500,000.

"I have kept in close touch with the conditions in Porto Rico, and have made a thorough inspection of the island, and can find no evidence of starvation, of which we hear so much in the states. After May 1, 1902, there will be free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, and this further reduction of tariff will greatly benefit the people down there.

"I am not prepared to say that the Hollander act is perfect. It may have some defects, but as a whole it is a good measure. The commission which came to Washington to oppose it was composed of foreigners, one being an Englishman, another a Spaniard and the third a South American. The commission represented the foreign element, and failed to enlist the support of the New York merchants engaged in Porto Rican trade and others whom they approached.

"After Porto Rico is given free trade, its commerce will be exclusively with the United States. Then the island must depend upon the Hollander act or some other measure for producing revenues from local taxation. The property in Porto Rico is valued at about $100,000,000, and the 1 per cent rate which will be collected upon it will bring $1,000,000 in revenue, about one-half the amount needed to support the government. The other $1,000,000 will be produced by the excise tax on rum, cigars, cigarettes, etc.

"The assertion that the property-owners are opposed to the Hollander act is not true," concluded Governor Allen. "Under the old Spanish law, property was confiscated upon failure to pay taxes, while under the new law the owners will be given six months in which to make payment. It may be found that a year is more desirable, but in that event the legislature can amend the law.

"Porto Rico is prospering. Cultivation is being extended, and the agricultural resources are being rapidly developed. Coffee was at one time the principal industry of the island, and it is one that is susceptible of development. It is to be regretted that more attention is not given it, but since the American flag was raised the coffee estates are being neglected for the sugar plantations. These matters will shape themselves, however, and in the course of a comparatively short time we will be producing a large part of the coffee used in the United States."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

New York, April 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Social Reform club last night. Mr. Washington was introduced as the first speaker.

"I would rather spend ten hours working than ten minutes telling about that work," said the speaker, by way of beginning. "In dealing with the negro race, we must bear in mind that it came from a land where there was no need for labor. Then, for 250 years he was forced to labor in a way little calculated to give it love for work. I believe that in slavery the solution of the problem was really laid, and I believe if we could have taken it up just where it was left off when slavery ended it would have been better for our people.

"But for 250 years the negro had been taught to be ashamed of work, and his idea of freedom was to escape work. For 250 years he had been working, and he thought it would do no harm to take a few years' rest.

"They felt that to hold office was the highest thing they could attain, and they put more emphasis on the political than the industrial side of life. They thought the object of education was to put them in a position where they would not have to work.

"Our people began empty handed. This led to the crop mortgage system. That has eaten into their morals as well as into the industrial life of the race. Under that system I have known the negro to pay or attempt to pay as much as 200 per cent on what he had borrowed.

"Now they are the creditors, and we are trying to meet them in our preparation at Tuskagee. Every day I tell our senior class to lay aside their books and go out to plantations, study men and things for a month and suggest plans to meet the needs.

"Eighty per cent of the people in the south depend on agriculture for a living, and we began with that as a basis. We have tried to make our farm an object lesson to those around us."

In conclusion, Mr. Washington made a strong plea for a more generous treatment of the colored man in the north. At present Mr. Washington thought that it was very hard for a thoroughly capable colored man to secure employment at his full value.

BIG ELEVATOR FIRE.

St. Louis, April 8.—Sparks from a switch engine yesterday set fire to the big elevator on the river front at the foot of Biddle street, owned by the St. Louis Elevator and Storage company, and within less than two hours the building was reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of nearly $650,000.

H. C. Haarstick, president of the company, said the building and the contents, which consisted of about 800,000 bushels of wheat and corn, were fully insured. It was his opinion that the loss of the grain would not affect the local market. The elevator burned was the second largest in St. Louis.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Wells Mayor of St. Louis and Carter Harrison of Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Rolla Wells, the Democratic nominee for world's fair mayor, has been elected, and with him the entire city ticket. Wells' plurality will be about 10,000.

Bryan and Altgeld have turned the attention of the nation on the St. Louis election because of their active opposition to Mr. Wells, the regular Democratic nominee. Bryan thundered against him in the Commoner because Wells was

ROLLA WELLS

a Gold Democrat for two campaigns and resigned the presidency of the Jefferson club, the local Tammany hall, which espoused Bryan twice, but which is now supporting Wells. The Nebraskan's articles were widely used here as campaign literature against the Democratic nominee.

Altgeld came here and opposed Wells on the stump and endosed the candidacy of Lee Meriwether, who ran on a municipal ownership platform. He censored Bryan's attitude against Wells, and said his success would mean a disrupted party and a repudiation of the principles for which Bryan and the Chicago platform stood. He characterized the nomination of Wells as a part of a broad national scheme to again place the Democratic party in the hands of the leaders who reigned supreme before the advent of Bryan and free silver.

Yesterday the voters of St. Louis answered Bryan and Altgeld with their ballots in a most effective style. It is true that local considerations entered materially into the campaign, but equally true that the contest was the test of strength between the ascendant element of the party, which for two campaigns repudiated Bryan, and the faction which still adhered faithfully to the Nebraska standard bearer.

In this test of strength, Bryan and his cohorts have been signally routed, despite the Commoner, Altgeld's eloquence and the oratory of silver orators prominent in city and state politics.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 3.—Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago yesterday for a third term by majority of 28,257. He carried the rest of the Democratic city ticket to victory. While he had a majority over Judge Haney in 26 of the 35 wards his party nominees for aldermen were defeated in 23 wards. Party lines were wiped out in every section of the city. Harrison was the strongest in the big Republican wards and the weakest in the strongest Democratic districts. Aldermen were bowled out of the race without respect to political traditions.

Honore Palmer defeated Alderman Helm in the Twenty-first ward, closing his spectacular and aggressive campaign with a majority as large as that which the ward gave the Republican ticket last fall.

In the last mayoralty election the vote was: Harrison, Democrat, 148,496; Carter, Republican, 107,437; Harrison's plurality, 41,059. In the presidential campaign last fall the city vote for president was: McKinley, 184,786; Bryan, 177,165; McKinley's plurality, 7,021. Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic nominee for governor of the state, ran ahead of Bryan, however, his vote being 188,521 against 172,886 for Yates, a plurality of 16,135 for Alschuler.

The Democrats carried all the city offices on the ticket as well as that of mayor. William Loeffler was elected city clerk, A. J. Ryan city attorney and C. F. Gunther city treasurer. Their pluralities will be within a few thousand of Mayor Harrison's.

The new Chicago city council, which probably will be called upon to decide the question of the extension of the street railway franchises and other public grants of many millions, is Republican by a majority of ten votes. As a result of yesterday's election the council will be made up of 39 Republicans, 29 Democrats, 2 independent Republicans and 2 independent Democrats; this makes a total of 72, or two more than are provided for by law, the tangle being caused by the recent ward redistribution and the consequent shifting of two hold-over aldermen in the Second and Twenty-first wards. The new council and the courts will be called upon to decide the problem.

IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., April 3.—The issue in nearly every small town in the state was license or no license and reports received from fifty villages indicate that the majority of them have gone for license. In a few of the larger towns politics entered into the campaign. The vote generally was light. Omaha and South Omaha operate under special charters and did not hold a mayoralty election.

In Denver.

Denver, Col., April 3.—Nearly complete returns show that R. R. Wright, Republican, was elected mayor of this city yesterday, by about 1,000 plurality, over E. T. Wells, Democrat. The remainder of the Republican ticket had pluralities of 5,000. Mayor Johnson, who ran for re-election as an Independent Democrat, polled 4,240 votes. The board of supervisors will be solidly Republican, and the board of aldermen will consist of nine Republicans and seven Democrats.

Democrats won in Pueblo, Cripple Creek and Victor. In Leadville, J. F. McDonald, Republican, was elected mayor, while the Democrats carried the city council. The entire Republican ticket was elected in Colorado Springs.

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IN NEBRASKA.

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COMES FROM BRAIN.

Phosphates Found on the Skin and Thrown Out From Pores.

We know that active brain work throws out the phosphate of potash, for this product is found on the skin after excessive brain work, therefore, brain workers, in order to keep well, must have proper food containing phosphate of potash to quickly and surely rebuild the used up tissue. That one can obtain such food has been proven in thousands of cases among users of Grape-Nuts Food.

This contains phosphate of potash in minute particles, just as it is furnished by nature in the grains.

This product makes from albumen the gray matter that builds the brain and fills the nerve centers.

In no way can this gray matter be made except by the action of phosphate of potash upon albumen, and this mineral should be introduced to the body just as it comes from Nature's laboratory, and not from the drug store. The system is more or less fastidious about taking up the needed elements, and, as might be suspected, it will favor the products of Mother Nature rather than the products of the drug shop, however valuable the last may be for certain uses.

Lawyers, journalists, doctors, ministers, business men and others, who earn their living by the use of the brain, are using Grape-Nuts Food, it is manufactured for a reason and was originated by an expert. The regenerative value of the Food has been demonstrated beyond question.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

The greatest triumph of electric science. The original and only reliable Electric Belt made, comprising the latest improvements in the electrical era. **Positively cures** Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Troubles. It makes weak men strong. **Costs almost nothing** compared with most all other treatments, and cures when all other remedies fail. **Quick and only sure cure** for all Weaknesses of men.

Lost Manhood and Varicocele.

Are you suffering with these dreadful health and happiness-destroying ailments? Are you now reaping the fruit of your early follies or excesses? Have you lost your manly strength and ambition? Have you night losses? Are your organs weak and shrunken? DON'T DESPAIR; you can be cured.

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		NOTE THESE PRICES!	
Top Buggy	$29.75	Surrey	$47.50
Spring Wagon	$32.50	Road Cart	$ 9.00
Double Farm Harness	$16.50	Single Buggy Harness	$ 8.75

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The Blade's Bicycle for 1901.

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Send for descriptive circular.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

Any man sending their name and address to W. A. Harter, 313 Ash St., Nevada, Mo., will receive absolutely free, full treatment of Dr. Haller's method for self of Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility and all associate diseases, after he had tried all sorts of medicines in a vain effort to be cured.

FARM FOR EXCHANGE 70 acre farm near Tullahoma, Texas; will trade for northern property. Write J. M. Flemming, Tullahoma, Texas.

LADIES to do plain work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $12 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send stamp for particulars. Royal Co., Dept. T P. 24 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED Men with rigs to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound; $3 a week and expenses; straight; three horses already furnished with stamp, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

BEATS EVERYTHING ELSE ON EARTH $5 to $10 a day. Burglar-proof Nickel Plated Safe Lock. Sells at sight. Agents wanted. Sample, 25c. Matchless Specialty Co., Box C 80, Reade, Ind.

Wall Paper Samples free of charge. We will send book containing 20 patterns (all new) to any address. Papers from 1c per roll. Mark Wall Paper Co., Box 259, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE TO LADIES to whitely & steadily remove Superfluous Hair. PERMANENTLY AND CANNOT FAIL. Sent FREE. Address with stamp, Mme. Yale, Dept. 1, 1931 Broadway, New York.

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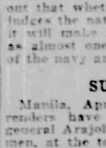

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We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.

FROM GEN. FUNSTON.

"The following is the copy of the original telegram from Gen. Funston:

"'San Isidro, Feb. 13, 7:30 p. m.—Lieut. James D. Taylor, Twenty-fourth infantry, Pantabangan.—Gen. Funston desires to express his thanks to and appreciation of your judgment and energy in getting the valuable letters and information from Aguinaldo's messenger. Also pleases convey his appreciation to your president. By command of Brig. Gen. Funston.

"'E. V. SMITH, A. A. G.,
"'Fourth Division.'"

NATIVES FOR NAVY.

New York, April 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Instructions have been cabled by Secretary of the Navy Long to Rear Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, authorizing him to enlist five hundred natives of the Philippines for service on board the former Spanish gunboats and other small vessels which are to be maintained exclusively in the Philippines. The men will form the nucleus of a naval service composed solely of enlisted men. Rear Admiral Brownnshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, believes that besides resulting in the government obligation, it will spread respect for the American flag and create a strong feeling of loyalty.

Reports received from Admiral Remey have shown that Americans, especially those serving in the fire rooms, become quickly debilitated, and it is necessary to send them to the United States or to Japan to recuperate. It is believed the health of the Filipinos will not suffer the cause they are acclimated, and if they do become ill it will be an easy matter for them to recover in the Philippines. No difficulty will be experienced in obtaining trained men. During the fall of 1899 Lieut. Commander J. V. Colman, now in charge of the enlisted men's branch of the bureau of navigation, owned the "Escuela nautical," or nautical school to train Filipino youths to carry on their inter-island commerce. There is also a sprinkling of Filipinos in the enlisted men of the Filipinos, but it is pointed out that whether the supreme court adjudges the natives foreigners or citizens, it will make no difference in this case, as almost one-fifth of the enlisted men of the navy are of foreign nationality.

SURRENDERS.

Manila, April 6.—The following surrenders have occurred: The insurgent general Arajols, with 30 officers and 800 men, at the town of Nueva Caceres, in the province of South Camarines, southern Luzon. The remainder of the command of Major Pablo Tecson, consisting of 19 officers, 175 men and 133 rifles, at the town of San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan province, central Luzon, and 15 officers and 70 men in Bulacan province and at other points.

The wholesale grocery dealers of Manila report doubled sales of groceries since the investigation into the alleged commissary scandals were commenced.

Promising gold discoveries are reported from the island of Masbate (chase to the southern extremity of Luzon.)

The collier Brutus has arrived here from Guam and reports that the Filipino prisoners there are in excellent health.

The investigation into the commissary scandals is progressing, and those civilians implicated therein will soon be tried.

TAKING THE OATH.

Details of the Event. Aguinaldo's Opinion of Americans.

Manila, April 4.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered to Emilio Aguinaldo the oath of allegiance to the United States government, described yesterday to a representative of the Associated Press the conditions leading up to and attending the ceremony, which was semi-private.

Aguinaldo, still detained in an apartment of the Malacanang palace and awaiting orders from Washington, had expressed himself as anxious to learn more regarding the American system of government and had asked Chief Justice Arellano to enlighten him. The chief justice carefully explained the various measures passed by the Philippine commission, headed by Judge Taft, and showed him what provisions were made for education and progress and for municipal and provincial self-government.

Listening with deep interest, Aguinaldo finally exclaimed:

"I never believed the Americans would be so fair and liberal."

Before the conversation had ended he had agreed to take the oath of allegiance and this was immediately administered.

Senor Arellano says:

"Aguinaldo's action will induce all the insurgents to surrender, and I predict the islands will be completely pacified by June.

"Aguinaldo is eager to visit the United States, but when I questioned him on the subject of holding office, he replied that he had no desires in that direction and intended to retire to private life after a trip to America."

It is reported here that President McKinley has invited Aguinaldo to visit the United States and that the former insurgent leader may sail from Manila April 15. General MacArthur, when questioned regarding the rumor, said that he had absolutely nothing to communicate.

WHAT SEVEN CIGARS DID.

New York, April 8.—A special to the World from Lake City, Fla., says:

J. D. Taylor, a prominent citizen of this city, has received a letter from his son, Lieut. James D. Taylor, jr., of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry, which shows that the young man, with kindness and seven cigars, won over seven Filipinos and secured the information which enabled Gen. Funston to capture Aguinaldo. In a modest, matter-of-fact way, the lieutenant tells his father about his clever exploit and of Gen. Funston's full acknowledgment of his services.

The letter, dated at Pantabangan, Philippine Islands, February 13, 1901, is, in part, as foll

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

DON'T HUNT TROUBLE.

Honey, ef you looks fo' Trouble,
You kin fin' him sho'!
Ef you hunts, you'll fin' him double,
Sneakin' 'round yo' do'.

He so glad tow hab you know him
Up he'll hang his hat—
Stay, forebah—les you show him
You'll hab none o' dat!

Now I gwine tow tell you—suttin—
(Larnt it ye'rs ago.)
Ef you drap yore winnow cuttin,
An' shet tight yore do',—

He sune tire of payin' tention
Whar he am despised;
He's jest Trouble—fear me mention
When he's recon'ized!
—Cora Amanda Lewis in Success.

"Have You Heard The Latest?"

There is the one little question which seldom fails to burst open a budget of gossip, scandal and ill-natured comment that is more difficult to bring back into subjection than the scattered contents of the box of Pandora.

Scandal is like the balls of snow the boys roll up in the winter. It may be the size of an apple in the beginning, but the more it is rolled the larger and larger it grows, and when it reaches the brink of a hill, "Look out below, there's going to be a mighty big bump," as the Irishman shouted, when he fell from the top of a high building.

"There shall not enter Paradise the scoffer, the hypocrite and the slanderer." Of the three, the last is more certain of everlasting exile than his companion offenders. Gossip and slander, slander and gossip, the two are so nearly akin that it is perilous to venture even into the realms of good-natured personal chatter.

The tongue is an unruly member. "The crust of bread—the jug of wine," two, three, four heads together, and away the tongues canter, each one trying to outstrip the other. A story is told in the Talmud of a rabbi who ordered his servant to bring something good from the market, and he brought a tongue. At another time he told him to bring something bad, and again he returned with a tongue. "Why did you on both occasions fetch a tongue?" the rabbi asked. "It is the source of good and evil," the servant answered. "If it is good, there is nothing better; if it is bad, there is nothing worse."

Most wise servant.

If someone comes with an unpleasant tale concerning you or yours, and tells it under the guise of friendship, hold your tongue and your temper, and bear in mind the old saying about the dog that brings a bone—it will certainly carry away another.

The task of gossip is unprofitable, it always reacts upon the gossiper; for it is said that every word whispered into the air starts vibrations that will quiver on forever and forever, or else return little boomerangs to rent and tear the one who sent them whizzing.

Happy people are never betrayed into talking scandal, neither are those whose lives are filled to overflowing with useful, well-loved work. Congenial occupation—work—there is the thing that clads one in an armor impregnable to the sharpest stings of poison-laden tongues. Mark this, you who speak with evil intent, the sensibilities of earnest workers cannot be wounded with ease; they can scarcely be touched.

People do wrong, yes; but who conferred the prerogative of judgment upon any human being or made man an avenger? Those who sin are punished by an invisible, invincible power, and pay, step by step, the just law of retribution. If the sinner is not given the light to see that he is suffering for his errors, and struggles blindly along, writhing in anguish, crying to high heaven against fate's cruelty, he is to be pitied and helped, not mercilessly condemned. He that sits aloof on the lofty throne of self-satisfied virtue, better have a care; he has not yet lived out his allotted days, neither have those who to him are nearest and dearest.

It is the habit of the world to accuse women of being inveterate scandal-mongers, but they are not the only ones to use calumny as an attacking weapon. It is true they fall easy victims to the blight, for often they are suffering from the disease called idleness, and heavy-hanging time breeds mischief. They seek diversion; perhaps they wish to do good. They join card clubs or church sewing circles. At the latter they talk and fashion garments for the poor, benighted heathen that has not yet reached a point in civilization where he is conscious of his nakedness. They sew and talk, talk and sew. Has anyone paused to think of how many fair reputations have been smirched in the name of the Lord?

Then there are the men. In the cities they have their clubs. In the country the "general emporium," and in the small towns the back of some corner drug store, where a set of choice spirits gather together and, drawing their chairs in a circle, toss to and fro the "latest," until the air is murky with slander. It is all the same. The only difference is in the surroundings.

Dickens, in one of his short stories, tells of a man who, for the sake of entrapping his enemies, keeps up the pretence of being done to death with brandy by an attendant hired for that purpose. The man calls the servant Julius Caesar, and, while playing his part, rolls and pitches about, feigning maudlin drunkenness and shouting, as if in a frenzy, "Boil the brandy, Julius Caesar! Come! Boil the brandy!"

When some fiend of mischance drives my bodily presence into a place where gossip, scandal and slander are whirling like howling dervishes, a persistent voice mutters these words: "Boil the brandy, Julius Caesar; boil the brandy. Pour the fiery liquid over the heads of the defenseless and melt them to a pulp. Boil the brandy! Boil the brandy!"

There is a Chinese saying to this effect: "If you want to condemn a man you can always find an excuse for so doing without any difficulty."

Human nature is too prone to envy, hatred and malice. It is the strong that rise above these passions and leave the condemnation, the revenge, to work out their own destiny. The spirit of dissatisfaction and unhappiness is what creates the desire to defame others and to bring them down to its own miserable level. How dare anyone be unhappy when there is so much that is good in the world and so much of beauty?

"From the very spoon that the carver carved he has to swallow hot mustard." Hold that in mind, and for those who are weak enough to sink and suffer under the lash of slander, here is a little verse that should bring strength and consolation:

"When I get wounds from enemies,
I try not to lament a bit;
The tree that bears not any fruit,
Who ever threw a stone at it?"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The Cozy Corner:

Today we devote the Cozy Corner chat to answering some of the inquiries that have been sent, and have been omitted for want of space heretofore. It would seem from the nature of many of these, that there are several pairs of hearts that "beat as one," and The Blade, in addition to the answers given, extends good wishes and congratulations to the prospective "happy couples."

"Annie Lee" asks: "Please tell me all about a day wedding; what we should wear in the way of bonnets, etc."

At a day wedding, in a church, the bridesmaids and all women guests should wear hats, and their dresses should be made with high necks and long sleeves. If they choose, the attendants can wear black, patent leather slippers, and this is really the correct thing, though many times white shoes are preferred. The bride in full bridal costume must, of course, wear white satin or kid slippers and generally wears a veil.

If it is a home ceremony the same rules prevail except that the hats are not necessary, though they can be worn if desired during the ceremony, but such an arrangement is not in very good taste.

In the next letter, "An Anxious Mother," wishes to know "who should provide the wedding invitations and who is to pay for the reception expenses?"

The parents of the bride send the invitations to the church ceremony and for the reception afterwards, or if the wedding is for any reason to be very quiet, they merely send Announcement Cards on which is stated the date and place of the future "At Homes" of the young couple. The groom pays the clergyman, the organist, the sexton and any other church expenses there may be, and for his carriage to and from the church. The remainder of the expenses are paid by the bride's family. The bride and groom usually make some presents to the attendants as souvenirs of the occasion, and these may be as handsome as can be afforded. Scarf pins for the gentlemen and some articles of jewelry for the ladies are always appropriate.

The bride rides to the church with her parents, and returns after the ceremony with her husband in his carriage, which is used to take them to the train of they are going away, or to their future home.

"M. G. G." A widow should not wear white at her wedding, nor a veil, even though she is "very young." The announcement of her second marriage, and all other arrangements should be attended to by her parents as at her first wedding, or by her nearest of kin if she has no parents. The fact that you have a step-mother will make no difference in the wording of the wedding cards; they should read the marriage of "their daughter," your father's present wife standing in the place of your own mother on such occasions.

The next letter seems to be a sort of aftermath of a wedding and is from one who signs the alliterative name of "A Worried Widower." He writes:

My wife died four weeks ago, and from the day—I may say almost from the hour—of her death, her family have been attempting to gain possession of the presents that were given us at the time of our wedding two years ago. They claim that the furniture, silver, etc., coming from her parents at that time, by rights belong to them, and also some very nice linen marked with her maiden name, as well as many other articles she purchased after we were married with money given as a wedding gift.

Her sisters took all of her dresses and such things, and I made no objections but when it comes to her jewelry, house furnishings and the house and lot her father gave us, I do object most vigorously, as the natural guardian of our little daughter, even though my wife left no will. I do not like to make the matter public here, by applying to a lawyer, so ask if The Blade can tell me in regard to my rights in the case.

Custom gives the personal property of a deceased wife to the husband, and courtesy will usually lead him to give to her relatives and friends, articles that will be valued to them as reminders of her, for love's sake, rather than from their intrinsic value, but if she leaves a child the more valuable properties should be kept for her, as she would be heir to whatever of realty her mother possessed, even if no will was made.

As the law differs in the states, it would be wise for you to consult a good lawyer as to what arrangements must be made to quiet your title and to give you recognition as the child's legal guardian. It does not seem as if her family were entitled to any regard in the matter of keeping the subject from the public, so that need not prevent you from at once taking all necessary legal steps.

A "June Bride." Silk coats in blouse or Eton shape will be worn with thin summer gowns. These are trimmed with stitched bands, or lace applique and worn with a sash of draped silk fastened at the left side with a jeweled buckle. Capes reaching only to the shoulders and triple shoulder capes, stitched with gold or colored silk, will also be favored. These have the advantage of being easily put off and on.

"Young Mother:" From excellent authority we learn that it is a good sign for a baby to sleep a great deal, and that many sickly, scrawny babies have developed into strong, healthy children by being allowed to sleep and rest all they wish to when young. Therefore The Blade would advise you to cease worrying lest the dear child's brain should "become stupefied" because he sleeps so much, and rest assured that as it is a boy, you will probably find him wide-awake and noisy enough before very long.

The best way to impart a delicate perfume to bed, or body linen, is to place sachet pads in the drawers where it is kept. Cut the pad of thin cloth the size of the drawer and sprinkle lavender flowers thickly through a sheet of wadding. Place in the pad and fasten at intervals, or it may be quilted. In this way a delicate perfume will permeate every article in the drawer and an overpowering fragrance, which is very bad form, will be avoided.

"Nellie Bly:" For your friend who is devoted to bicycle riding, an appropriate gift would be a book in which she could keep a record of her journeys awheel. Make the cover of olive or gray linen, on which is drawn with ink a row of tiny wheels, and some appropriate motto done in ink or gold paint. Fasten the covers and paper by tying narrow ribbon through holes made at the back. Attach a small pencil to this, at the top, or use it to hold the fronts of the book by passing it through loops sewed on the edge of the covers for that purpose.

WHAT THE SMART GIRL WILL WEAR

Fashions come and fashions go, but of all that have been offered for approval during the last decade, none have obtained such general favor as the shirt-waist in its various modifications. Comfortable, easy to wear, becoming to nearly every figure and appropriate for every occasion where full dress is not required, it is not surprising that it holds first place in the wardrobe of every well dressed woman who can appreciate the unusual combination of comfort, economy and style.

Every variety of material from the sheerest muslin to heavy duck and butcher's linen; from the cheap cotton goods to the most expensive silk and satin is used in the creation of this garment. Among the imported novelties that will be in favor this year are silk finished French chambrays, flowered and embroidered India lawns and tinted brilliantines, while in the domestic productions there are shown exquisite designs in madras, silk ginghams and white goods with lace and embroidered stripes.

In nearly all of the newest patterns there is a noticeable absence of yokes in order to preserve the long, graceful lines from shoulder to belt. The fullness is laid in narrow tucks from the shoulder seams, and slants to the waist line, where it ends in a slight pouching so becoming alike to slender and to stout figures. These fronts close in surplice shape over a shield, which may be of the same goods or of white, and is plain or tucked in very fine clusters as desired.

In sleeves, the newest is the Raglan, which extends to the collar band like the sleeve of the wrap, which was in vogue several years ago, and which was known by the same name. This style is not becoming to all, however, and the Puff Bishop, the Garibaldi, the tucked and the plain two seam sleeves are all worn. Many of these waists are tucked in clusters, or solid, both back and front, and finished with a bolero of embroidery, which is joined to the waist at the shoulder and under-arm seams.

A high standing collar with a wrinkled ribbon tied in a dainty little bow at the back and a ribbon belt fastened with a buckle following the modish dip at the waist, completes these very popular garments.

With jackets and open-necked dresses, chemisettes are to be worn. These are made of a variety of goods, are shaped at the neck and shoulders and fastened in the back. A collar deeply pointed in the front, and shallower at the back is attached.

Made of white cloth and trimmed with Soutache braid in which there is just a touch of gold, or with a pattern stitched in colored silk, they make an elegant finish for a cloth gown, while those made of white or colored pique are suitable for traveling suits and street dresses.

Blossoms From "The Little Wreath."

Reviewers are expected to imprint their seal of approval or disapproval upon a book as soon as it comes from the publishers, but as The Little Wreath of Stories and Poems for Children made its appearance in 1864, it so happened that it escaped the notice of its present critic.

Perhaps the best atonement for this neglect, will be to cull some rare flowers from its circle and permit readers to judge for themselves the beauty of the blossoms.

Here is a gem called The Graveyard, which is warranted to appeal to the budding intellect:

Last week I went to Yonge's Island, and there I saw a sweet little girl. She went with me to the family burial

"THERE ARE NO SNAKES HERE."

ground. It had a neat, white paling around it, and a large cedar tree in the centre.

As we went along, Eliza picked up yellow flowers from the field and chatted away like a little bird.

Eliza opened the gate of the burial place, and I said: "Do you often come here?" "Oh, yes," said she, looking up into my face, "there are no snakes here."

Eliza stood very still while I read the writing on her Uncle's gravestone, but when I turned away, she said:

"Shall I give you one of these lilies?"

They were two beautiful white lilies that bloomed beneath the cedar.

I said: "No, Eliza; it makes the graveyard look cheerful."

The following, named Obstinacy, conveys an awful warning:

"Ellen would run up and down stairs by herself, when her mamma told her she must not; and one day she fell down and

"THE DOCTOR HAD TO BLEED HIM."

hurt her foot, so that she could not walk for a week.

"Henry cried, and would sit up late, when his mother had a party, and he would eat a great deal of supper; so the next morning he was very sick and had to take physic.

Thomas had a bad cold, and his mother said he must take some physic; but he would not, and cried and screamed until the doctor had to bleed him, and he almost died.

"I hope no little girl or boy who reads this is obstinate or ever has to be bled."

This one is more joyous in sentiment:

"Bring the Pony, Jim, for the little boy to ride. Pretty Pony, how he shines, and how his long tail hangs to the ground! Now, Jim, fix the saddle strong, that the little boy may be quite safe.

"Put the little boy on the Pony, give

"BRING THE PONY, JIM."

him the reins and a little switch. What a brave boy! Now, Jim, walk by the side of the little boy, that he may not fall. Sit up straight, little boy, and do not whip the Pony, until you are bigger."

It is with sorrow that we close the review with a lamentation, but these lines are too beautiful to be omitted. The verses are called Nancy Ray:

My bird is dead,
Said Nancy Ray;
My bird is dead—
I cannot play.

He sang so sweetly
Every day—

"MY BIRD IS DEAD!"

He sings no more,
I cannot play.

Go put his cage
Far, far away,
I do not love
His cage to-day.

She wiped her eyes,
Poor Nancy Ray.
And sat and sighed,
But could not play!

THE COOK.

From the American Kitchen Magazine is taken this recipe, and The Blade Cook, having tested it, can recommend it as being excellent:

Chocolate Pudding.

Melt together two squares of Baker's unsweetened chocolate and a scant cupful of sugar. To this add one beaten egg, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter and two cupfuls of flour in which have been sifted three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well, pour into a buttered mold and steam one and one-half hours. Serve with hard or soft sauce, or with whipped cream.

The good of any liniment for bruises or lameness lies, to a great extent, in the application of it. It should be well rubbed into the flesh and a gentle rubbing continued after each application of the liniment.

A few drops of lemon juice gives scrambled eggs a delicious flavor.

If rice is washed in hot water instead of cold, it will make a more delicate dish, the earthy taste being entirely removed in this way.

What have the M. G. R.'s done this year to give a bit of Easter gladness to the hearts of others? Have they sent flowers or cheering letters to any who were sad and desolate, visited those who were lonely, or in any way endeavored to carry the true Easter thought of a new and better life to others, and have they realized this thought in their own hearts?

To some, Easter means only extra service, music and flowers in the churches; a release from the observance of Lent and a return to the pleasures of life in a social and gastronomic way. And it is a fact that the "small boy" is not alone in understanding that Easter day, represents the time when "we can have all the eggs we can eat."

Miss Prudence has purposely omitted any reference to this subject in order that whatever you may have done for others on the "day of kindly remembrance," shall have been inspired by your own good thought and not by a reminder from her.

To each one of her girls and boys she sends the wish that to them an Easter blessing has been given, and that the fragrance of the good deeds done by them may fill their lives during the entire year.

It has been a long time since we had a visit from "Boadicea," Okla., and we are correspondingly glad to hear from her again.

John Smith let me give you a bit of warning. I think from the tone of your letter that you are a flirt or in danger of becoming one, and a flirt is the most contemptible being on earth. His affections are so dissipated that he becomes incapable of a true, steadfast love, and when his summons comes to "join the innumerable throng" of accepted lovers, he will find no girl who will trust him, and he will truly feel that his life has been wasted.

If I am wrong and you are not a flirt, only an unusually unfortunate young man, I beg your pardon, John, and take it all back.

"Mountain Ranger," we rejoice with you and trust that you will make Mrs. "M. R's" life so happy that she can recommend that we follow her example—that is, a part of it, not that we should all wish to marry a "Mountain Ranger." Oh, no; by no means.

I must say, however, that I disapprove of the expression—"so many girls just waiting for a chance to marry." You must remember that in this day, marriage is not the only end and aim of a girl's life. She is independent, and not only willing, but able, to take care of herself until such time as the right man—one whom she truly loves and respects—comes along and asks for her heart.

I regret very much that some men seem to be possessed of such inborn conceit. To illustrate, let me tell you of a letter I read in a paper a short time ago. The writer was a young man whose great trouble was that he could not decide which of several girls he should marry. He felt sure that any one of them was ready to "jump at the chance" of becoming his wife, and he really did like them all, but could not decide which one he should be the happiest with.

Poor young man! I wager that every one of those girls were just simply endeavoring to see how foolish he could be, if he had a little encouragement.

Of course that isn't right for girls to do, but it is a great temptation sometimes to take the conceit out of a man. Are any of the M. G. R. boys conceited? Oh no, no, no.

"Missie," Ohio: Girls, what shall we do this summer? I mean can any of you suggest anything we can "have" in the M. G. R. that will make it interesting and not be too hard work. You see I am a little bit lazy, so do not wish to be assigned any very hard duty, but am willing to do my "poor best" if some one else will be manager.

It is too late to have an April-fool party, even if Miss Prudence would allow it if attended one that was too funny for anything last year). Cannot some one suggest something that we can all take a part in?

If nothing better should be mentioned why not have each of us tell what we would like to do and where we would like to go for our summer vacation? I have worked so hard in my school this winter that I think I would enjoy what the old lady hoped to when she reached Heaven, and that was to "put on a clean white apron and sit in a rocking-chair, doing nothing all day." If something nice is suggested, however, I may feel different when the time comes. So put on your thinking-caps and exercise your brains for the benefit of the circle.

"Henrietta" asks that some of the M. G. R.'s write a story of "The Great Stone Face" and sends the following notes to assist them:

"The Great Stone Face" is one of the wonders of nature. It is formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain of immense rocks so arranged that when viewed at a certain distance they resemble the features of a human face. There are many stories connected with this strange formation, one of which is something like this: A mother and her little son were gazing at it and the child wished it could speak some of the noble thoughts that might be expected to come from a person with such a grand face. The mother told him that a legend had been handed down for many generations to the effect that some time, one would come who would be as noble and good as the Great Stone Face indicated.

The story then goes on to say that the child grew to manhood, always impressed with the idea that he must live to be worthy to see this wonderful stranger when he should appear. In time he himself fulfilled all the requirements, and to his friends, and to strangers who met him, his resemblance to the "Face" was very plain.

The lesson taught was this: By living constantly with a high purpose, one succeeds in impressing others with the same idea.

This is a good opportunity for the writers in the M. G. R. to exercise their imaginations and see what sort of a story they can write on this subject.

"Puella Poeta" is a new member whose letter will be given next week. Miss Prudence would like to ask if the lines she sends are original, or are they copied? When no credit is given, the former is always understood.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

For April.
ILLINOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a Russian poet of good family, born at Moscow, May 26th, 1799, and educated at the imperial lyceum at Tsarskoe Selo, where he acquired more reputation for his liberal opinions than for his attention to study. In 1817 he entered the service of the government, and soon became prominent in fashionable society. His poems were written between the years 1820 and 1829, after which he confined himself to prose. From being an enthusiastic liberal, he passed (after his appointment to the office of imperial historiographer with a pension of 5,000 rubles) to the extreme of Russian conservatism. He was mortally wounded in a duel and expired at St. Petersburg, February 10th, 1837. His countrymen call him the Russian Byron, as he has not a little of the bold and brilliant genius of his prototype.

CALLY GRAFF.

2.—"SEVEN AGES."

1.—A game at cards.
2.—Playful discourse.
3.—A certain rank or dignity.
4.—A division of an ocean steamer.
5.—Lack of fear.
6.—Injury.
7.—Senility.

DODE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A horse travels 3 miles an hour in a circle, raising 33.00 lbs. one ft. high every minute. How much power does he exert in his collar?

H. H. LEONARD.

4.—MAZE PUZZLE.

I S U M S
S O O R
L N M H E
O L I G W
V E F L O

This square contains four themes over which all poets rave. To find them, select a certain letter, and with pencil, trace right, up, left, down, right. Select another letter of those remaining, and trace up, left, down, right, up, and if you have started with the right letter, the answer will be plain.

INDIANA.

5.—QUERY.

When, and where, was the crown of England lost in a hawthorn bush?

ILLINOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

OLD DAN TUCKER.

Answers to Puzzles of March 24.

1.—Geoffrey Chaucer.
2.—Words forming cross: horizontal, Dellos; upright, Bellona.
3.—A received $1800.00; interest, $144.00. B received $240.00; interest, $14.40. C received $300.00; interest, $16.00. D received $800.00; interest, $16.80.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

5.—San Marino is one of the most ancient of European countries. It is a little republic on a rugged mountain of the Apennines. Its area is 32 sq. miles; population, 5,000. None of its land is 40 miles from the seacoast, although none of it touches the sea.

6.—Lowell wrote:

"The years between,
Have taught me some sweet, some bitter lessons; none
Wiser than this: to spend in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly."

Char.

Correct solutions were received from H. E. Baxter, Perry Cross and Marley Cranford.

Come again, Mr. Baxter, your solution was very good indeed.

The Schoolmistress was very pleasantly remembered by an old student this week. R. S. Walker, whose name used to be seen frequently in the Column, has become business manager of a monthly publication devoted to the interests of southern fruit-growers, and sent his old "instructress" a sample copy.

In appearance and subject matter the Southern Fruit and Truck Grower is all that could be desired and the Schoolmistress feels rather proud of her pupil, and very grateful to him for his polite attention to her.

A Faul, your problem is most acceptable and will appear shortly.

Who will send a complete list of Memorial Day puzzles?

It seems a long way off now, but remember everything has to be in the printer's hands nearly two weeks before the paper is published and has to be passed upon by the Schoolmistress before that even, so it behooves Puzzlers to be "up and doing."

Did you ever see the equal of those Merry Go Rounds? They solved one puzzle and an easy one it was, and are taking the rest of the Column up to themselves, while the rest of the Column are just "sewing wood and saving nothing."

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.

What They Used To Do:

No. 11—RAGPICKER'S WIDOW.

School had opened, and for many weeks had been in session. Alice and Lou were advanced to a higher grade in their studies and were trying to settle themselves down to the routine of work, but they were restless under restraint after their long time of freedom.

The glorious autumn was gone, and with it had faded the bright scarlet hue that here and there had fired the branches of the maples. The trees were shorn of their mantles of leaves and the frosty mornings gave warning of winter's approach. The season for candy-pulls and indoor diversions was upon them, but the girls' inventive minds were continually casting about for some fresh source of amusement. Friday evening brought with it a rest from school duties and every girl knows how delightful it is to think that "to-morrow will be Saturday," when she will be free to do whatever will give her pleasure.

It was on one of those happy evenings that the chums were lying upon the old-fashioned, horse-hair covered "sofa," forming a part of the sitting room furniture in Alice's home, it was wide enough and long enough to accommodate a whole family, and upon it "the ponies" frequently spread themselves out to talk over important matters ,or to lift up their voices in song when their spirits grew exuberant.

Lou had gone "up to Al's" for supper, and they had established themselves upon the couch after the evening meal had been eaten, when one of them bubbled over with a bright inspiration. They held a whispered consultation, and presently stole silently away from the room, while on their faces was a sort of "do or die" expression.

"What will we wear?" asked Lou of Alice, when they had reached seclusion.

The latter was buried deep in the dark recesses of a clothes-press, and her voice sounded smothered and hollow as she gave her directions.

"Pin shawls over our heads; go with our shoes unfastened, and put on ragged aprons. Not a living soul will know us."

"We'll have to carry a basket," said the other plotter.

"We'll each take one, but we must punch holes in the bottom to make us look poorer," was the answer.

"Do you remember those molasses infants?" queried Lou, when her chum emerged from the closet with her hair very much in disorder.

"Could I ever forget them?" was the energetic response.

"Remember how their faces looked?" Lou questioned again.

"Oh ——" ejaculated Alice, catching her meaning. "We'll have to nose in the mud a little, and then they'll be sure we are paupers."

"Girls, what are you doing?" called a maternal voice, interrupting their hurried preparations.

"Nothing at all," prevaricated Alice, "we're just going out for a walk. May we?" she asked with a politic afterthought.

"Where are you going?" her mother inquired.

"Over to Katie's, I guess. Maybe we'll pull candy or something."

"Well, you may go, but do not stay out after nine o'clock. You must surely be back by that time?"

"Yes'm," was the ready acquiescence.

During this dialogue, Lou had been a silent but interested listener. Her pantomime motions had been expressive first of fear and then of joy, but when at last the matter under discussion was favorably decided, the girls joined hands and solemnly performed a noiseless dance of triumph.

Presently, two shabby figures went stealing out of the gate. A shawl was fastened like a hood over each one's head, and from out of the folds peered faces that looked as if to soap and water they were strangers. About their waists were pinned long aprons, made ragged by some mysterious process. They were much too long for the short girls they enveloped, and between loosened shoes that scuffed at the heels, and the dragging draperies, it was with considerable difficulty that their wearers got themselves into rapid motion.

"The ponies" were out for a lark, and they were about to impose upon an unsuspecting public, by going a-begging.

"How many children have we left in our poverty home?" inquired Lou, wishing to be fully posted.

"Five girls and one boy, all under four," Alice decided promptly, "but they don't belong to us. Our mother is a deserted widow and takes in scrubbing for a living."

"You're silly, she couldn't take in scrubbing; she would have to go out and get it. Let's have her a ragpicker widow," Lou suggested.

"Well, then, she's a ragpicker; I don't care," answered her sister mendicant. "Where will we go first?" she questioned.

"Let's ring some door bells before we begin begging. We haven't rung any this winter."

"All right," Alice agreed, and, like a flash, she whisked into a yard, ran up the steps to the house, and giving the bell a furious jerk rejoined her companion as rapidly as she had left her.

"Come on, we'll have to scoot," she panted, and off they galloped until they were at a safe distance.

This performance was repeated for several times until tiring of the sport, they settled down to the business of the evening.

At the first place they attempted to enter a dog barked and drove them away. At the second they were more successful, for a sweet-faced woman opened her door and listened with sympathy to their tale of woe.

"If you please, ma'am," whimpered Alice, "my mother is a poor, deserted ragpicker widow."

"Five children all under 4," moaned Lou, "and one boy."

"We haven't anything to eat," whined Alice.

"'Cept molas——" chimed in the other, when a vigorous kick from her companion made her change her mind, and she brought out with a jerk, "'cept mud."

"Dear, dear, can it be you are clay-eaters," was the distressed question.

"Oh, no, ma'am," Alice cried briskly. "Hannah isn't very bright, and she don't know what she is saying."

The so-called Hannah opened her mouth to protest, but she remembered her part and spoke not a word, though inwardly she resolved to get even.

"Dear, dear," said the good woman again, "I'll see what I can give you."

While she was gone there was noises which sounded suspiciously like "snickers" from the regions were the girls were standing, but all was quiet when the lady returned.

"Here is some good bread and butter, and if you are sure you are worthy I will give you a dime."

This was more than was expected, and "the beggars" began to feel like robbers.

"Yes'm, no'm, all under four and a boy," they stammered, but their benefactress, thinking they were overwhelmed with her kindness, laid the coin in Alice's basket.

"Thank you, and good night," were said in very low voices, but before they reached the gate the young deceivers had wraped the money in a piece of paper and carefully deposited it in a conspicuous place in hopes that it would soon be discovered.

However, this temporary embarrassment did not discourage "the beggars," and they went from door to door, gathering scraps and cold fragments of food. At many places the people knew them, but being aware of the peculiarities of their visitors, they entered into the spirit of the game without betraying their recognition.

"What will we do with all of this stuff" Lou demanded, finding her basket growing heavy.

"Feed it to the hens; it's too cold to have a picnic," said Alice.

Just at this moment the bell in the courthouse tower clanged out the hour of nine. The girls were fascinated with the excitement of their venture, and concluded to make one more application for charity before retiring from the business. They paused before a house shrouded in darkness, but seeing a light in the kitchen, they wended their way in that direction and rapped for admittance. The "hired man" opened the door and asked what was wanted. Once more they described their sad condition, getting at times a little confused in their statements, for their listener was watching them sharply.

"How many children did you say your mother had?" he questioned.

"Five, all under four," answered Alice.

"And a boy," put in Lou, adding, "our mother is a deserted, rag-picker widow."

"The man stood in silence for a moment, and then asked, "did you say you were hungry?"

"Yes, sir," they declared, "we haven't had anything to eat for a week."

The girls well knew the one to whom they were talking, but they believed so firmly in the completeness of their disguise that they never thought for an instant that he was aware of their identity.

"Come in," he commanded.

This was something for which "the ponies" had not the least inclination, and they drew back in the shadows preparing to make their escape, but James, for that was his name, prevented their going.

"Come in," he commanded again with assumed sternness.

There was a faint smile on his face, but the girls were too nervous to see it and could think of nothing to do but to meekly obey.

He led them into the bright, warm kitchen where they stood in a corner wondering what was to be their fate.

James brought out a loaf of bread and from it cut several large slices. Piling them on a plate, he added to the feast some salt and two glasses of water, and then requested his unwilling guests to bring chairs to the table.

"Oh pshaw, James, don't you know us?" they cried, deciding under this pressure to throw off their disguise.

"I never saw you before to my knowledge, and I can't let two such nice girls go away hungry. Will you have read with salt, or salt with bread?" he asked soberly.

"Just plain salt, please," Alice said in desperation.

"What will you have, little lady?"

This to Lou who was an anxious and silent spectator.

"I'll take the same," she said, speaking as if she was ordering a drink from a soda water fountain.

"So for two and one spoon," their entertainer joked clumsily.

"Now, James, we have to go home, it's after 9 o'clock," they protested.

"But you mustn't go hungry," remonstrated James, and he held out to each a piece of the bread thickly sprinkled with salt and moistened with water. Reluctantly the girls took the undesired refreshment, and, with much effort, managed its disposal. Some more of the bread was offered, but this was adding insult to injury, and the prisoners demanded their release. They were so much in earnest, that their jailor finally gave his consent to their departure and Alice and Lou started for home, forgetting the baskets in their hurry. James brought them to their owners the following morning, and on top of the collection of broken food was a slip of paper on which was written, "For the deserted, ragpicker widow."

In some way the story was made public. "The ponies" never went begging again, but it was a long time before they heard the last of that "deserted, ragpicker widow."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"WE HAVEN'T HAD ANYTHING TO EAT FOR A WEEK."

SEND NO MONEY cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this OUR $11.25 NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE, by freight, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at $20.00 to $30.00, and as good a machine as you can buy from your dealer at home at $20.00 to $40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay it, $11.25 and freight charges, and give the machine three months' trial in your own home and we will return your $11.25 any day you are not satisfied.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $11.25

OUR $11.25 NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE IS COVERED BY A BINDING 20-YEAR GUARANTEE, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, high arm, positive four-motion feed, very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Oak cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished, etc. is beautifully finished throughout.

AT $11.25 WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE Complete with all necessaries, including 1 quilter, 2 screwdrivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 cloth guide and screw, 1 oil can filled with oil, and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that even a child without previous experience can operate the machine at once. FOR 25 CENTS EXTRA, we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories mentioned, the following special attachments: 1 thread cutter, 1 braider, 1 binder, 1 set of plain hemmers, different widths up to ¾ths of an inch.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS who will order three or more machines at one time will be supplied with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed, but the price will be the same, viz., $11.25, even in hundred lots. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Such an offer was never known before. OUR $98.50 UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO IS A WONDER. Shipped on one year's free trial. Write for free Piano Catalogue.

Address your orders plainly to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS ILLUSTRATION gives you an idea of the appearance of the HIGH GRADE, HIGH ARM NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE which we furnish at $11.25, in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

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Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Eryaipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Itching Worms, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I cured letter of 15 years' standing with your Ointment, in four weeks."—W. F. Herndon, Elmendorf, Bexar Co., Texas.

From Bean to Cup PURE! HEALTHFUL!! Huyler's COCOA CHOCOLATE GROCERS EVERYWHERE

THE DEFEAT OF CONSUMPTION

New Cure for Catarrh Weak Lungs and a Run-Down System Free.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of consumption, Pulmonary Troubles, and nearly all the ills of life, is medicine reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist.

By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

The ***Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil*** is needed by some, the ***Tonic*** by others, the ***Expectorant*** by others, the ***Jelly*** by others still, and ***all four,*** or any ***three,*** or ***two,*** or any ***one,*** may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case.

Full instructions with each set of four free remeedies illustrated above. Our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

That cough, a sore throat, or a catarrhal or bronchial affection of the nose, throat or lungs, if allowed to run on, will cause a debilitated, run-down system, and may eventually lead to consumption. There is a sure cure for all of these ailments. The New Slocum System of Treatment is universally conceded by eminent physicians to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the last decade.

It is the crowning work of the leading specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases. Thousands of redeemed sufferers, restored to robust, vigorous health, bear testimony to the wonderful results of the New Slocum System of treatment that cures.

The treatment consists of Four Preparations that will relieve and cure consumption, and all pulmonary and lung troubles.

The Perfected **Emulsion** is the first of the combination, lays the foundation for recovery. It builds flesh anew and revitalizes the nerves and tissues.

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The **Expectorant**, number four, is an absolute cold and cough cure, that can positively be relied upon. It is perfectly safe for children, and goes to the very root of the trouble. IT CURES.

THE FREE TRIAL

To obtain these four FREE preparations, that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write, mentioning the Toledo Blade, to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine Street, New York,

giving full address. The four free remedies will then be sent you at once direct from the great Slocum Laboratories, with full directions for use in any case.

TREASURIES EMPTY

And Porto Rican Towns Cannot Borrow.

United States Government May Have to Step in With Temporary Relief.

San Juan, Port Rico, April 3.—It is a fact worthy of the study of specialists that nearly every town in Porto Rico has an empty treasury. A few weeks ago in Ponce, when that city was threatened with an epidemic of smallpox, the chief medical officer of the superior board of health, an insular body, suggested to the mayor that the first step to be taken should be to erect a temporary hospital in which the cases could be properly quarantined.

The building suggested was to cost only $500, yet the city was without funds sufficient to construct it. Eventually after weeks of delay, the hospital was built by a subscription raised among the business men.

Practically Ponce is as poor as the average peon. Her streets are filthy, because she cannot employ a gang of street cleaners and the city is not properly policed for the same reason.

With a few exceptions every municipality and township is in the same condition. San Juan, the capital city, could pay its police force but $30 a month and that irregularly. A capable policeman cannot be secured for that sum. Consequently the force was from the same class of people as form the periodical mobs.

When mobs are formed, as during the "school riots" of a month ago, the police refused to act because they were of the same class as the rioters. After three serious riots the city council was finally forced to an acknowledgment that the police were incompetent. The government was called upon to police the city and the insular police are now on duty here.

A certain amount of revenues to be collected under the Hollander act is to be credited to the towns; but, it will be some months before any benefit will be derived from this source. Meanwhile public institutions must be maintained and employes paid.

The authority granted by act of legislature to municipalities to issue bonds does not seem to have relieved the situation. Bonds are more easily issued than floated. For several months the city council of San Juan has been considering a loan of $800,000. With the money thus to be raised it is proposed to secure many necessary municipal improvements. But capitalists do not seem anxious to invest here and the bonds go begging.

A second mortgage on the city hall, other public buildings and the water works would be offered, but the security is not enticing to capitalists.

The situation is a serious one and it may be necessary for the government to come to the relief of the municipalities.

It does not seem to be generally understood here that of the fund held by the United States treasury to the credit of Porto Rico, more than one million has already been appropriated. The first appropriation amounted to something like $750,000, which was expended in road construction. Recently Mr. Brumbaugh, secretary of education, received $200,000, which he is using to erect school houses in nearly every district of the island. The construction of these school houses will provide labor for a great number of persons.

A few days ago, Mr. Elliott, commissioner of the interior, received an appropriation of $200,000 which he will apply to the improvement of roads. It is his intention to apportion this expenditure over nearly every interior district of the island. Roads left uncompleted when military jurisdiction over the island was vacated, will be completed to the coast and new roads built with a view to affording the largest outlet to island product.

A Good Deal of Nonsense

About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and this is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the folderol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

FORTUNES OF WAR VARY

English Success Offset by Some Serious Reverses.

London, April 9.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the war office, under date of Pretoria, April 8, says:

"Plumer has occupied Pietersburg with slight opposition. He captured two locomotives and 39 trucks."

The capture of Pietersburg is regarded here as important. The place is the terminus of the railway, and has been the capital of the Boer government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole northern railway is now in the hands of the British.

According to Lord Kitchener's dispatch, only one officer and one man were killed. The Boers evacuated the town during the night, prior to Plumer's arrival, after blowing up two trucks laden with ammunition.

Lord Kitchener further reports the capture of sixteen prisoners, fifty horses and the depot of war stores at Boshmanskop, Orange River Colony.

As an offset, the commander-in-chief reports that a detachment of a hundred men of the Fifth Lancers and Imperial Yeomanry were attacked by 400 Boers to the northward of Aberdeen, Cape Colony, and that, after several hours' fighting, the British were surrounded and captured, with the exception of 25, who succeeded in making their escape.

MAY RENEW PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

London, April 9.—"It is declared in Transvaal quarters in this city," says the Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post, "that General Botha will shortly renew the peace negotiations."

CANADA'S CENSUS.

Ottawa, April 8.—An unexpected complication has developed in connection with the numbering of the people. Over areas as large as some European kingdoms the government machinery is at a stand for lack of fit and proper individuals to do the work. The census was to have been taken at midnight on Sunday, March 31, but when Monday arrived the enumerator's staffs were not complete in the capital and in many of the large centers of population, and in whole districts of the great lone land of the northwest enumerators who had been appointed refused to work. It appears that northwesterners employed for the census were largely the same as were engaged as returning officers and deputies at the last general election. Their accounts have not been settled by the government to this day owing to a hitch in the auditor general's department, although the work was done in November of last year, and they have in consequence, with nearly one accord, and quite unknown to each other, gone on strike.

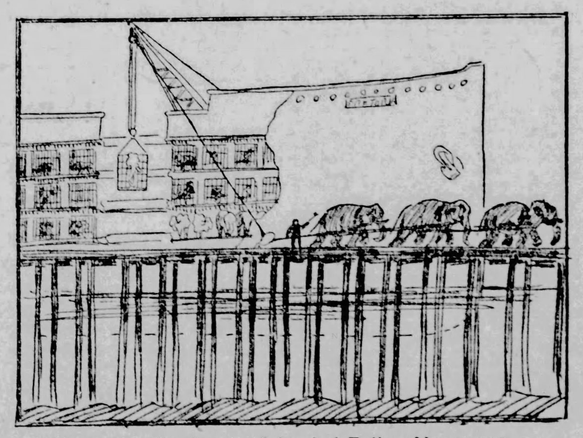
PATHETIC WEDDING SCENE.

Cincinnati, April 9.—Detective Fred Hayes, of Chicago, and Miss Jeanette Evans, of Chicago, were married here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Miss Evans came here a week ago to prepare for the wedding at the residence of her sister in this city. She was taken suddenly ill with the grip and it was thought she would die on Saturday. Hayes was notified and arrived Sunday. A marriage license was secured Monday and the ceremony performed while Miss Evans was on her deathbed. The scene, with the weeping family about the bed, was very pathetic. Soon after the ceremony Miss Evans began sinking. The bride died at 1:30 p. m. The ceremony was performed at 6 a. m. When she was sinking about 1 o'clock he took her in his arms and soon after she breathed her last.

NO VERDICT REACHED.

Selma, Kan., April 8.—The first trial of a "jointist" under the new Hurrell law, passed by the last legislature, which makes it a misdemeanor to be found in possession of spirituous liquors, resulted in no verdict here late last night, and the jury was discharged. The passage of the law was a result of the temperance crusade started by Mrs. Nation.

ELEPHANTS HELPED THE BABOON ASHORE



How the Elephants Unloaded Fellow Voyagers.

For fear that the engine which usually worked the great derrick at the Pretoria, which arrived Saturday, might scare the menagerie aboard, three of the elephants were hitched up to the great machinery.

New York, April 9.—Three polite but hard working elephants assisted eighty-three other animals to disembark from the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, says the Journal. The captain of the steamship, which arrived here on Saturday, must have felt many of the responsibilities of Noah when in command of the Ark.

On board the Pretoria were seven elephants, four camels, six hyenas, two lions, one leopard, three water buffaloes, a horned horse, two antelopes, two Isabella antelopes, six pelicans, two porcupines and fifty monkeys.

It was feared that the sound of steam would scare the big beasts and send the hyenas into hysterics. Therefore the three gentlemanly elephants were hitched to a derrick, which is ordinarily worked by steam, and safely raised the twenty-nine cages containing their fellow passengers from the hold to the pier.

The animals came from Hagenbeck's, in Hamburg, which supplies the menageries and zoos of the world; does a business so extensive that it may have bargain days in monkeys.

During the voyage a camel tried to step out of the hold and broke his leg; so he had to be shot and thrown overboard.

One of the elephants is a baby; the smallest ever brought here, twelve hands high, not much bigger than a pony. It is going to Kip's Liliputian Show, at Kokomo, Ind.

One of the monkeys is a black drill of the African baboon species, the first to honor these shores. Most of the animals are bound for Ringling's circus, Chicago.

MORE TROUBLE.

Rupture of Diplomatic Intercourse Between China and Russia.

Washington, April 8.—The Chinese minister was an early caller at the state department to-day to seek information as to the report, based on advices to the state department, that there had been an interruption of the diplomatic intercourse between Russia and China. Mr. Wu had not been advised of any such development, and the information before the state department was so contradictory that it did not permit any clear explanation of the real state of affairs. The doubt arises from the fact that Mr. Rockhill's latest dispatch does not mention any such disarrangement and the officials feel bound to accept this as pretty strong evidence that prior intimations of discord have not taken actual form. Yet the dispatches received from Mr. Squiers, the American charge d'affaires in the absence of Minister Conger, appears to have been quite explicit that the difficulty already had made itself manifest. It is thought possible at the state department that the circumstances to which Mr. Squiers refers occurred prior to the receipt in Pekin of the last Russian note and that the trouble may have been adjusted subsequently.

The state department maintains an attitude of doubt and expectancy and is not yet prepared to admit that there has been an interruption of intercourse between the two countries, either limited or complete.

Aside from the telegraphic advices there are some attending circumstances which indicate that at least some strain or partial interruption of intercourse has occurred. The fact developed in Washington about a week ago that Russia had delivered to China what amounted to an ultimatum on the signing of the Manchurian agreement. This followed the usual course of ultimatums and fixed a definite limit of days within which China could act. It also conveyed the clear intimation that the unfavorable action by China would lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The limit of time fixed is believed to have been one week and to have expired last Wednesday. China has not sign within the time limit and the next day, Thursday, Russia addressed her note to the powers which had accepted as removing the pressure over the Manchurian agreement. This at first seemed to be a waiver of her prior intimation of an interruption of diplomatic intercourse, and yet there was no such explicit waiver, and the latest advices from Pekin reporting that an interruption has now actually occurred, seem to be directly in line with the threat previously conveyed.

In case there proves to be an interruption of the relations between Russia and China, it is not expected to disarrange the negotiations between the powers and China, or between Russia and the powers. It probably would be confined to a termination of the close entente long maintained between Russia and China.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH HAS BEEN BADLY SHATTERED

London, April 9.—"The health of Emperor Nicholas has been shaken by the recent commotions," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, "and he will probably abdicate if the next child of the empress should be a daughter."

FRENCH PROMISE SULTAN ASSISTANCE

Tripoli, Sunday, April 7.—Advices from Benghazi state that the Sultan of Wadai finding himself helpless against the rebellion now in progress, has invoked the assitsance of the French, which has been promised him.

WOMEN IN A DUEL.

Chicago, April 5.—A special to the Record-Herald from Newkirk, Okla., says: Mrs. Ella Seiglin and Mrs. Daughson, living near this city, fought a duel with revolvers at twenty paces yesterday, and Mrs. Seiglin is now in a hospital dangerously but not necessarily fatally wounded. Two of her opponent's shots lodged in her breast, but she is able to talk volubly and is anxious to recover, that she may again fight Mrs. Daughson.

The duel grew out of a long standing feud between the women, jealousy being the original cause. Mrs. Daughson lives on a farm just south of the city, and Mrs. Seiglin has frequently endeavored to arouse the temper of her neighbor by various means, the most effectual being the claim that she (Mrs. Seiglin) could take Mrs. Daughson's husband away from his wife any time she wished.

Mrs. Daughson finally appealed to the courts, and yesterday for moon Mrs. Seiglin was fined $300 for trespassing upon the Daughson property and inciting trouble. As soon as she paid the fine, Mrs. Seiglin drove out to the Daughson home, smarting under the loss of money and the criticism of the trial judge. Riding up to the door of the Daughson home, she dared her rival to come out and fight a duel.

Mrs. Daughson promptly accepted the challenge and came out armed with a revolver.

The women then faced each other at fifty feet and began shooting the signal being given by a daughter of Mrs. Seiglin, who had accompanied her from town. Each fired three shots without effect. Then Mrs. Daughson got the range and fired two shots in quick succession, both striking Mrs. Seiglin in the breast. She fell and Mrs. Daughson assisted in carrying her into the house where a physician dressed her wounds, after which she was conveyed to a hospital.

Now the husbands of the women are seeking each other, vowing to kill on sight. The partisans of each woman are also burnishing up their weapons and seeking an excuse to shoot somebody. During the trial Wednesday the two women attempted several times to fly at each other and fight it out then and there, and the belligerent spirit permeated the entire court room.

Mrs. Seiglin says her revolver refused to work after the first three shots, and that she will make a better record when next she faces Mrs. Daughson. The latter has not yet been arrested, and grimly remarks that she has taken the precaution to reload her revolver and oil its joints, and that she can be found at home by any one looking for an argument.

STREET ENCOUNTER.

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—Gen. John B. Castleman, who was colonel of the First Kentucky regiment, and was later appointed by President McKinley to be a brigadier-general of volunteers, and Walter B. Forrester, managing editor of the Louisville Commercial, fought on the street yesterday. No blood was shed and the affair was quickly over.

There has been bad feeling between them since the Spanish-American war when Forrester was assistant adjutant general of Kentucky. They met face to face on Fourth avenue, when Gen. Castleman struck Forrester in the face. Forrester returned the blow, and Gen. Castleman fell to a half recumbent position. Friends interfered and separated the men.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

FREE **WANT ONE OF THESE 1901 BICYCLES** **FREE**

An honest advertisement. We are determined to introduce it's wonderful Igura Headache Tablets into every home, and in order to do so we need good agents and are willing to pay them handsomely. You can get a 1901 Model Bicycle, with Coaster Brake, Bell and Coaster Brake attached, for selling our remedy. We have a reputation for honest dealing and to prove it, every person who sells six boxes of Igura Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box will receive our generous offer of this up-to-date wheel also Lantern, Bell and Brake, with half a dozen duplex plated Tea Spoons which we give absolutely free for selling only six boxed. Don't send a cent, order today, and we send the Tablets by mail when sold and the Bicycle and engravers free if you will comply with our offer we will send you with the Tea Spoons the Lantern, the Bell, and the Bicycle, any one the same, with a Coaster Brake. Why pay out money for a bicycle, when you can get one free. Thousands can testify that we do as we say. Write at once to address

IGURA REMEDY CO., Bicycle Dept. E 66, New Haven, Conn.

KRUGER TALKS.

The Old Man Is as Stubborn and Unyielding as Ever.

New York, April 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

An interview with Mr. Kruger appears in the Matin. The former president of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht where he is stopping for the moment. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations and he can now dispense with spectacles.

Mr. Kruger began by announcing that on Saturday next he proposed retiring into the country for complete rest. The little village of Hilbersum, not far from Utrecht, has been selected for his abode. Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. He will undertake the journey, if his strength permits and if there is any hope of gaining advantage for the Boer cause.

Mr. Kruger expressed his entire willingness to submit all questions to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal, not even excepting the question of independence.

"We would sacrifice our liberty," he said, "if the verdict of arbitration decided that one or the other of the republics had done anything to forfeit it. But on that point we are at ease.

"The South African war has been, on the part of the English, a perpetual defiance of the Geneva convention. To a much greater extent than their refusal to accept any intervention, is their defiance of the Hague convention."

Referring to General DeWet's raid into Cape Colony, Mr. Kruger denied that it was ever hoped to provoke a general rising.

"We knew perfectly well that this would be impossible," he said, "because of lack of munitions and arms, as well as the difficulty of combined action over such enormous distances. But the invasion demonstrated that the Afrikanders were everywhere favorable to our cause and ready to afford all help in their power.

"President Steyn and General DeWet had, however, a different object in view, and they attained it. They were able to obtain plentiful supplies of food and horses. Moreover, these brave allies operated a diversion, which allowed General Botha to escape from a tight position in the east of the Transvaal. They compelled the English to spread their forces over the enormous distances and to recognize the fact that the Boers were masters in the field.

"These results are surely not to be despised. The English cannot be masters of the two republics; they are not even undisturbed at the Cape and in Natal."

Mr. Kruger next dwelt with the question of the mines, where work is now said to have been resumed. He declared that so long as he was master in Pretoria the mines were safeguarded and work was continued.

"It is only since the British occupation that property has deteriorated and that all work has ceased. Everybody should know that as long as we could we remained faithful guardians of this international trust, carrying our scruples so far even as to respect the mines which are the cause of all our misfortunes."

KING EDWARD'S PAY.

London, April 4.—The report of the committee appointed to consider changes in the civil list recommends that the new civil list be fixed at about £470,000, as follows: Privy purse, £110,000; salaries of household and retired allowances, £125,000; expenses of household, £193,000; works, £20,000; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,000 and sundries, £8,000.

The report recommends an annuity of £20,000 to the Duke of Cornwall and York, £10,000 to the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and £6,000 to each of the king's daughters. The queen's annuity, in the event of her surviving the king, is increased to £70,000, and an annuity of £30,000 is provided for the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the Duke.

The proposals for the civil list show a net increase of £67,000.

Mr. Labouchere, the sole signatory of the minority report, thinks that no increase is necessary. In a piquant paragraph he says:

"The committee did not deem it within the scope of their inquiry to consider whether a continuance of the pomp of pride and ceremony of the court is desirable. Suggestions have been rife that the cost of living has gone up among the wealthier classes since her late majesty ascended the throne. This idea seems to be due to the present ostentatious expenditure of some of those who have suddenly acquired large fortunes. But your committee does not believe the sovereign would desire to enter into monetary competition with such persons, or encourage by his example such vain-glorious prodigality on the part of his subjects."

LARGEST VESSEL IN WORLD.

Belfast, April 4.—The new White Star line steamer Celtic, the largest vessel ever built, was successfully launched here this morning, in the presence of a large and representative gathering.

The christening was performed by the Marchioness of Dufferin.

Among the prominent persons who participated in the ceremony were the Countess Cadogan, wife of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland; the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

The arrangements for the launching were similar to those of the Oceanic, and the new vessel glided from the ways and was pulled up within her own length by dropping three pairs of anchors. The launching occurred amidst enthusiastic cheers of the people and the blowing of sirens and fog horns.

The Celtic has nine decks and capacity for 2,859 passengers. She will carry a crew of 355 men. Her tonnage is 3,690 greater than that of the Oceanic, and nearly double that of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and her displacement is 12,000 greater than that of the latter vessel, while her displacement and tonnage are 10,000 over that of the Great Eastern.

The Celtic's dimensions are as follows: Length, 680.9 feet; beam, 75 feet; depth, 44.1 feet; gross tonnage, 20,880; net tonnage, 13,650. The Celtic will have a displacement of 33,000 tons and is not intended for speed. She is designed as an emigrant carrier and will comfortably carry 1,700 emigrant passengers.

In the Pacific.

London, April 5.—The Times has received the following from its correspondent in Wellington, New Zealand.

"France, after establishing a naval station in the Pacific, and increasing her warships to five within a few weeks, is now engaged in strengthening her land defences. This action is regarded as meuancing British interests in the South Pacific."

Politicians in Iowa are anxiously awaiting the return of Minister Conger, hoping he will consent to enter into the race for the governorship.

The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 3 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Formal Review of Her Relations With China. She Will Wait.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tien Tsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions which consisted of twelve points but which are not yet concluded. The Russian government then makes the following statements:

"While anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian government on its part considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of eight thousand versts (5,500 miles). To this end, provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese governors of three Manchurian provinces.

"With reference to the establishment of a local civil administration subsequently and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances the Russian government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year. Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian government. Falsified texts of a treaty, establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted, and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China."

Pleased in Washington.

Washington, April 5.—The United States government has received a communication from the government of Russia of unusual importance. It bears on conditions in China, and particularly those relating to Manchuria. The document has created a profoundly favorable impression and at the state department it is looked upon as the most salutary development that has occurred for many months in the Eastern situation. Secretary Hay received the communication from Count Cassini last night and communicated it to the President.

As to Manchuria, it is stated that Russia's course never has varied in the determination to leave that province as an integral part of China and to retire the Russian troops as rapidly as safety will permit. But as a more signal evidence of Russia's purpose and as an evidence of the emperor's devotion to the principle of peace, assurances of a definite and satisfactory character are now given as to the execution of these purposes. The belief is held in official quarters that the assurances of Russia are so sweeping as to completely avert the threatened crisis in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—As previously pointed out in these dispatches, Russia now blames the powers for China's refusal to accept the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria, and calmly says she is in no hurry and can await events. The unbiased opinion here is that Russia occupied an impregnable diplomatic position from which nobody can dislodge her. However warlike Japan may feel, Russia is confident that no opportunity will be given her to take the offensive without placing herself in the wrong. As far as can be seen, Japanese threats have not caused a ripple of excitement here.

By the terms of a bill passed by the house at Springfield, kidnaping for ransom is made a capital offense in Illinois.

CHINA REFUSES

To Sign the Manchurian Convention--Her Reasons Given Formally.

Pekin, April 4.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in her history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all.

However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object, it is impossible that, for the sake of making one nation friendly, she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely, and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect March 29.

Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman, except Li Hung Chang, was against signing the convention.

ENGLISH OPINION.

London, April 6.—Russia's attitude towards Manchuria, as outlined yesterday by the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg, is interpreted almost unanimously by the British press as capable of being condensed into the single sentence, "J'y suit; J'y reste" ("I am here; I remain here") and there is not disposition to believe the matter is thus ended.

The Standard, which throughout has taken a moderate stand, declares that if Russia goes back on her promise now as to the integrity of China and proceeds to assume in Manchuria the authority denied her by formal stipulation, she will confront not only the protest but the armed might of the energetic nation which, under the rule of the mikado, is conscious of its strength to aid the greatness of its destinies. Japan, the paper adds, will have the sympathy and support of nearly all the powers interested in the far east.

The Daily Chronicle makes similar comments, interpreting Russia's policy, and says that of the powers which really count, Japan is the only one which is at all likely to back up her protest with force.

The Daily News maintains that Russia's policy is as clear as daylight, and simply means no shred of independence for Manchuria. The paper continues:

"Russia has a firm friend and ally in the United States. The American government lost no time in publishing the plausible pacific assurance received by Secretary Hay from Count Cassini (Russian ambassador at Washington). But the United States has long been anxious to get out of the Chinese imbroglio altogether."

JAPAN ACTIVE.

Yokohama, April 6.—The Japanese government is maintaining great secrecy regarding its policy, but it is said, on good authority, that the cabinet, at a meeting held Friday, resolved to communicate with Russia in firm terms respecting Manchuria.

There is extraordinary activity in naval and military circles.

Russia's Forces.

London, April 5.—"By the end of May," says the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Graphic, "the Russian army in Manchuria will number 300,000 men. It is understood that the Russian minister of war (General Kouropatkine) reckons upon the possibility of having to dispatch an army corps southward into Korea."

Will Punish Them.

Berlin, April 6.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, from Pekin, dated Thursday, April 4, says the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed on the punishments of the guilty provincial officials to be demanded by the foreign ministers on account of the murder of 242 persons, missionaries and their wives and children.

WILHELM AFRAID.

Lives in Constant Fear of an Attempt Upon His Life.

Berlin, April 5.—Emperor William is in constant dread of assassination. Fears of personal violence have so preyed upon his mind that they have appreciably affected his nervous condition. Methods for the prevention of such a calamity as assassination are the subject of daily discussion between the Emperor and those in his confidence. The utmost precaution is observed by the Kaiser and his attendants to avoid the too close approach of the populace on state occasions. The members of his bodyguard, besides a special corps of bicyclists who relieve each other, are now armed with lances when accompanying his majesty on horseback.

The Vossische Zeitung demands to know what justifies the Kaiser in showing such a fear of the people. It compares his precautions with those taken by the Czar.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, with the members of the imperial family, celebrated holy communion to-day in the castle.

Jolly for the Sultan.

Constantinople, April 5.—The Constantinople papers publish to-day the text of a telegram sent by Emperor William to the Sultan after the recent earthquake in this city:

"It is with deep emotion," said the Emperor, "that I have just learned what danger your majesty was in at the time of the feast of Bairam and how manifestly God has protected your majesty's precious life.

"In offering my sincerest congratulations on your majesty's escape from danger I cannot conceal my admiration for the attitude your majesty observed and the example of bravery given by your majesty to your subjects and to the foreigners present.

"I pray to the Lord to continue to hold your majesty in His gracious and holy keeping."

PLAGUE STILL SPREADS.

Capetown, April 7.—During the last 48 hours, ten fresh cases of the bubonic plague have been officially reported. Of these, four are Europeans and the others colored persons. The corpse of a colored person who had died from the disease was found to-day.

DON'T LIKE MONROEISM.

London, April 5.—The Saturday Review, still smarting under the sting of what it calls Cleveland's insolent message, discusses the American-Venezuelan relations and says:

"We have little sympathy for the Venezuelan government, but have the deepest sympathy with any attempt to arrest the wholesale application of Monroeism that is practiced in the United States. It menaces the legitimate development of European countries, and we have reason to know it excites the gravest apprehension in governing circles in Germany. In any case, the irony of the political Nemesis was rarely more delightfully apparent than under the present condition of affairs, and we await developments with no less amusement than interest."

STEEL WORKS COMING.

London, April 5.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Mr. Burdekin, secretary of the concern of William Jessop & Sons of Sheffield, two of whose directors are now in the United States choosing a site for the establishment of crucible steel works to meet American competition.

Mr. Burdekin says the intention is to lay down only a small plant at first and then wait until the prospects of business are secure.

"We hope," says the Daily Chronicle, "that the success of this enterprise will equal the daring of its conception."

CANNIBALISM.

London, April 8.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express wires a ghastly story of cannibalism at sea, brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Nova Scotian bark Angola, which was wrecked six days' sail from Manila, October 23, last. The correspondent says:

"The survivors, Johnssen, a Swede, and Marticorna, a Spaniard, assert that the Angola struck a reef. Two rafts were built. The smaller, bearing five men, disappeared. The other, with twelve men, drifted for forty days. The sailors ate barnacles, sea weed and finally their boots.

"On the twenty-fifth day two became insane and killed themselves. On the twenty-sixth a Frenchman killed the mate with an axe, drank his blood and tried to eat his brains, but was prevented by the others. Next day the Frenchman was killed while attempting to murder the captain. The survivors, all of whom were now insane, ate the Frenchman's body.

"Cannibalism continued until Johnssen and Marticorna only remained. On the forty second day the raft stranded on Subi or Flat island, Natuna group, northwest of Borneo. Johnssen and Marticorna were awfully emaciated. Friendly Malays sent them by junk to Singapore."

ARE NOT VALID.

Montreal, Que., April 8.—Archbishop Bruchesi to-day issued a pastoral letter dealing with the judgment in the Delpit case, which declared marriage of Catholics by non-Catholics legal.

"All unions," says the archbishop, "contracted with invaliding impediment, for which competent authority has not granted dispensation, even though civil power looks upon such unions as valid and legal, must be considered as null and invalid. This is a point of doctrine that cannot be denied without that faith be shipwrecked."

The archbishop concludes by pronouncing sentence of excommunication on all those who disobey the laws of the church concerning marriage, reserving the right to himself and the vicar general to absolve those who become guilty of such a fault.

DEATHS FROM FAMINE.

London, April 6.—The depopulation of India through famine and cholera is assuming alarming proportions. The latest advices from Similar say the census returns of the central provinces show a decrease of over a million since 1891, when under normal conditions an increase of a million and a half might have been expected. It is estimated that five millions have died in India since 1896 from causes directly due to the famine. In Western India things are even worse. The Godirpor state returns show a decrease of 840,000 or 45 per cent of the population; the state of Bhopaul shows a decrease of 88,000; the district of Banda shows a decrease of 124,000 and so on. In Bombay city the population has diminished by 50,000.

The localities which escaped the plague show a satisfactory though uncompensating increase. For instance, Madras has gained 8 per cent. over 1891, over 1891.

TO STUDY OUR METHODS.

London, April 6.—The managers of local iron manufactories of the Manchester district have decided to send out a picked party of British workmen to the United States for the purpose of studying American methods of workmanship in the automatic tool trade. The districts of New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and other steel centers will be visited in the hope of convincing the British workmen of the necessity of improved methods if they desire to retain their share of the world's trade.

Strained relations between Venezuela and the United States are due to President Castro's violation of another concession awarded by his predecessors.

Rejection of the Platt amendment by the Cubans will force the President to maintain military forces in the island until terms are agreed upon.

SATISFACTION

At Washington Over the Course Russia Has Now Taken.

Washington, April 6.—The determination of the Russian government not to press to a conclusion the negotiations begun some time ago with the Chinese government in regard to Manchuria has naturally given great satisfaction to the government of the United States.

The President is understood to recognize in this act of the Czar another proof of his sincere regard for the harmony with powers now engaged in negotiations in China and his determination to do nothing to impede the speedy and satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations. In his view, it is an act worthy of the enlightened sovereign who initiated the conference at The Hague. The government of the United States is especially gratified by this termination of the late complications, as it has constantly been in harmony with that of Russia in all the main points of our policy in China. It is the belief, generally entertained in governmental and diplomatic circles in Washington, that no motive can be assigned for this resolution, except the desire to preserve the concert of the powers, as it was clearly within the discretion of Russia to pursue whatever course that government thought best for its interests, and it may be said, with absolute certainty, that nothing in the way of pressure or of combination has been put upon the Russian government to induce the result. It is true, the government of the United States, on March 1, made known its views of the matter and communicated them, with entire frankness, to all the powers interested, but no joint representation, it may safely be asserted, has ever been made to Russia or to China.

CANADIAN MONEY ORDERS.

Washington, April 4.—An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Canada under which all postal moneys sent between this country and Canada will go at the domestic rate of three-tenths of one per cent, instead of the international rate of one per cent, as at present. This concession is regarded as more important to the money order business than any action taken since the inception of the system. Negotiations had been in progress for some time between the respective postal administrations looking to the further unification of postal systems of the United States and Canada with respect to the money order business. The money orders annually sent to Canada now aggregate about $2,000,000, and in the other direction a little less than that amount. The exchange of these orders is not restricted to 4,000 offices in this country, but under the new arrangement will be extended to 30,000 offices in this country, any money order office in either country being thus authorized to issue or pay them.

It is expected that the radical reduction in the rate will treble the business. The reduction is especially important to business interests along the border, as it is probable that similar arrangements will be made with the Philippines, Cuba and elsewhere.

MINISTER LOOMIS.

Washington, April 8.—The navy department received a cablegram from Commander Sargent, of the Scorpion, to-day, announcing the departure of that vessel from La Guaria for San Juan. Although no mention was made in the dispatch of Minister Loomis, it is understood that he is aboard the Scorpion and will be transferred at San Juan to a merchant steamer for conveyance to the United States. The minister will arrive at San Juan Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, and if he meets a steamer there promptly should be in New York the Thursday following, the 18th instant.

CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS.

Washington, April 7.—As a result of negotiations between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Canadian minister of agriculture, an agreement has been reached between the two administrations, by which Canada is to have a first-class veterinarian stationed in England to test for tuberculosis all British cattle shipped to this country via Canada. The Canadian administration wanted cattle to be admitted from Canada without tests at the border by American experts. The department at Washington would not agree to this. Secretary Wilson said, however, that if Canada would send to England an agent who should have sufficient expert knowledge of the subject, the United States would admit cattle upon his certificate that the cattle had been tested and found free of tuberculosis. This was agreed to by the Canadian minister. It is officially explained that about 10 per cent of live stock in the United States and about 40 per cent in Great Britain have tuberculosis. The cattle on the continent of Europe are so diseased that this government will not permit the admission of any animals from there.

EGG-ROLLING DAY.

Washington, April 8.—The picturesque egg-rolling fete of the children of Washington occurred in the White House grounds to-day. The gathering of the multitude of youngsters of all ages, sizes and color increases each year for their Easter frolic and is the sight of Washington. Last Easter 25,000 persons witnessed the festival and this morning's gathering indicated that fully as many would be present to-day. The Marine band, which usually furnishes music for the children upon these occasions, is away on a tour of the country and in order not to deprive the children of this enlivening feature of their day, the Fourth Artillery band at Fort Monroe was ordered here and played throughout the day. Mrs. McKinley, whose love for children is well known, enjoys these frolics intensely, and to-day spent most of the time at her window or on the White House verandah watching the little folks sport.

POPULATION OF RIO.

Washington, April 8.—A wide discrepancy between the population figures given by the statistical authorities of Rio Janeiro, and by the sanitary authorities there is called to the attention of the marine hospital service in the annual report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Havelburg, at that port.

He says the sanitary authorities make the present population of Rio 793,000, while the statistical authorities make it 431,716. The impression prevails that Rio has a larger population than that shown by the census, but not so large as estimated by the sanitary authorities. The figures of the sanitary authorities show a total mortality during 1900 of 18 per cent, against over 20 per cent the previous year. The number of still births is equivalent to 77 per 1,000 of the total births, a remarkable showing. The number of deaths has exceeded the births. Tuberculosis furnished almost one-fifth of the total mortality.

WANT CARTER BAILED.

Washington, April 8.—A motion was made in the United States supreme court to-day by Hon. Jeremiah Watson for the admission of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to bail. Solicitor General Richards gave notice that he would resist the motion on behalf of the United States and he was given five days in which to prepare a brief. Capt. Carter is now serving a five years' sentence in the Leavenworth penitentiary for defrauding the government.

Knox Accepted.

Washington, April 5.—When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock this forenoon President McKinley announced to the members that Mr. P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, has accepted the attorney generalship, which was offered him last week.

NOVEL PLAN

Proposed to Avoid a Rush at the Reservation Opening.

Washington, April 8.—In a forthcoming report on the proposed opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations in Oklahoma, to settlers, Commissioner Hermann, of the land office, will suggest a novel plan for settlement, which will, it is believed, in a great measure do away with the rush and jam in the territorial land offices. Mr. Hermann will urge that 14,000 quarter sections be drawn for before the proclamation is issued. He will suggest that the papers of the successful applicants be filed in the proper offices before the lucky person takes actual possession.

The manner in which the drawings are to be made, if the plan is adopted, will give every applicant an equal chance for desirable claims. A map of the reservation is to be hung in the office of the register of the land office when the drawing occurs, each of the 14,600 sections being designated by a number. Then the applications are to be removed from the envelopes in which they came to the office and placed in another envelope without mark of any kind.

When a sfficient number of applications have been thus disposed of, the entire lot is to be deposited in a large metal cylinder, which revolves easily, and they are to be thoroughly mixed. Then a clerk, with his eyes bandaged, is to draw out the papers, one at a time. The first drawn will be opened and the applicant filing it will be given the first quarter section on the map. His name will be marked on the map, and five other records will be kept. The second one drawn will entitle the applicant filing it to the second section, and so on until the entire lot has been disposed of.

The plan is suggested by Commissioner Hermann because in the last congress a bill was passed authorizing the President and the secretary of the interior to devise some means to do away with the "runs" that have been disastrous in times past.

REJECTED THE OFFER.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage to-day received an offer of a million short-term bonds from New York. The price was higher than he was willing to pay, and he therefore rejected the offer.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Washington, April 9.—Yesterday's statement of the balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $161,075,779; gold, $97,232,628.

CALLS FIRST MEETING.

Washington, April 8.—Secretary Hay has issued a call for the first meeting of the government commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on April 23.

ALLEN WILL RETURN.

Washington, April 6.—Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, after an hour's conference with the President to-day, announced that he would return to Porto Rico about the 1st of May. He will continue as governor of the island at the request of the President.

The Milwaukee.

Washington, April 6.—The navy department has awarded the contract for the building of the 23 knot protected cruiser Milwaukee to the Union iron works, of San Francisco. The contract price is $2,825,000.

PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Havana, April 6.—The Discussion has been suppressed by order of Governor General Wood, and its offices have been closed and sealed. This action was due to the publication in the Discussion yesterday of an illustration having the title of "The Cuban Calvary," representing the Cuban public personified in a Cuban soldier being crucified between two thieves, Gen. Wood being represented as one thief and President McKinley as the other both being labeled with their names. Senator Platt was represented as a Roman soldier giving vinegar and gall in the form of the Platt amendment, while public opinion, as Mary Magdalen, was weeping at the foot of the cross. Below was the following inscription: "Destiny will not reserve for us a glorious resurrection."

The picture caused much unfavorable comment yesterday from the standpoint of decency. The editor of the paper, Senor Coranado, was arrested, but was released on bail. It is probable that no other action will be taken against the Discussion than suppressing its publication for several days.

Senor Capote, president of the Cuban constitutional convention, has visited General Wood and told the latter that the convention, individually and as a body, regretted publication of this caricature. Senor Capote said the picture misrepresented the feelings of the Cubans, who hold General Wood and President McKinley in great respect, and were deeply grateful to them.

On his solicitation, Gen. Wood allowed the Discussion to continue publication, but the judge of the correctional court will before charges, the character of which is to be determined later against Editor Corinada.

"RIPPER" RECORDERS.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.—A. M. Brown and John R. Murphy were to-day appointed recorders of Pittsburg & Allegheny City respectively by Governor Stone. This is in accordance with a recent act of the legislature, known as the "Ripper" bill, abolishing the office of mayor in second-class cities and giving the governor power to appoint recorders in their stead. The newly appointed officers will serve until 1902.

May Not Accept.

Pittsburg, April 6.—Major A. M. Brown, who is one of Pittsburg's foremost attorneys, was somewhat surprised when told that the governor had appointed him recorder. He admitted that he had been solicited to take the position, but had not given it any consideration. He would give no definite idea as to when he would announce his decision to accept or reject the appointment, but it is thought he will wait if possible until the supreme court renders its decision as to the legality of the new charter.

FIRE LOSS OF $140,000.

Henderson, Ky., April 9.—Fire to-day destroyed the large factory of the Gallaher company, limited, and other property. The Gallaher company's loss is estimated at $140,000, covered by insurance; other losses, $12,000.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

Effect Exactly Opposite That Promised by Its Friends.

Washington, April 9.—Information which has come to Washington from the army posts in different parts of the country indicates already that the effect of the abolition of the army canteen has been the opposite to what was expected by those who insisted on the provision being inserted in the last army bill. Drunkeness and disorder have increased at the army posts.

Officials of Washington and the members of the societies who urged the change and reside at the national capital have been given an opportunity of observing the operation of the law at the post near here. Neatly worn paths lead to the groggeries just outside the government reservation, and one of them which had been closed down has again opened for business. The law prevents the opening of a new place until after six months' notice has been given. Several prospective "joint" owners have taken steps to establish new places. Conditions here are aggravated somewhat by the fact that the post is the scene of recruiting for a part of a new cavalry regiment organizing under the new bill, and the men are not thoroughly disciplined. Luxuries formerly obtained through the fund created by the canteen are no longer obtained by the soldiers.

EDISON'S LATEST.

StorageBattery That Promotes Use of Electricity.

New York, April 8.—After having made millions for others, Thomas A. Edison has decided to make a fortune for himself—or at least to try it—through his new storage battery, on which he has obtained a patent.

Although not by any means a poor man, Mr. Edison is not rich, when his fortune is compared with the great fortunes that have been made for others out of the manufacture and sale of his inventions. So he has decided to promote, manage, manufacture and sell the latest creation of his inventive genius, with the hope of getting for himself whatever profits are derived from his newest device.

Following are some of the claims of superiority made for Edison's marvel, as compared with the battery now in use:

1. That it is far less expensive.
2. That it is lighter and more compact.
3. That it can be discharged to zero voltage. The present battery can be discharged to only about the two-fifth point.
4. That it has twice the output for the same weight.
5. That it virtually does not deteriorate. Depreciation is one of the drawbacks of the battery now in use.
6. That it does not require nearly so much attention as the present battery.
7. That it will stand rougher usage.
8. That it can undergo any amount of shaking without affecting the circuit. Shaking always cuts short the circuit of the old battery.

Space has been reserved at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo for an exhibit of the battery, and there the first demonstration of the remarkable invention will be made. Those connected with the exposition who have been made aware of what the battery is, say that they believe it will be one of the greatest exhibits in the great collection of wonders.

When Mr. Edison reaches home he will put up a factory for the manufacture of his batteries. It will be a big and complete factory, but he feels sure that it will not prove equal to supplying the demands that will arise for its product as soon as the people at large know about it.

The greatest clamor over the Edison invention will be made by the men interested in the present storage battery. The automobile storage batteries are too expensive to cope with the steam and gasoline engines. They are cumbersome, of great weight, and not capable of producing power in proportion to their bulk and cost. This fact threatens a great industry.

Just what the Edison battery can do with an automobile will be shown soon after Mr. Edison gets home. He has ordered two of the vehicles, and will equip them with his batteries. If they do what he says they are capable of doing, the automobile industry will be practically in his hands.

The new battery seems to do away with all the disadvantages of the systems now in use. For instance, batteries of the type employed on some of the New York street car lines, while doing the work, are heavy, because of the great amount of fluid—sulphuric acid and water—that is required, are subject to deterioration by chemical action and, for some reason not clearly understood, cannot be taxed for more than 50 per cent of the energy they contain without ruing the battery.

Edison does away with much of the fluid. For the lead heretofore used Edison has substituted complementary plates of cadmium and copper. The copper is pulverized as fine as flour and then compressed enough to prevent its crumbling.

Cadmium is not a particularly rare metal, though it has not been in general use. It is something like tin. Its fitness for the purpose was discovered by Edison through no chance. He simply went the whole gamut of metals until he found the one that would answer the purpose. Cadmium is very finely divided, fibrous and very pure, is obtained by electrolysis of a weak solution of cadmium sulphate between a thin platinum wire as cathode and a cadmium as anode, using a strong current.

MARRIED A BABY.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 6.—According to a private dispatch, which was received in this city yesterday afternoon from Binghamton, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Watrous, of this city, was married on Thursday to an 8-months-old boy named Carroll of that place, the ceremony being made necessary to save an estate left by her grandfather, who died two years ago. The estate was valued at $80,000, and was to go to Miss Watrous, provided she married the male heir. The bride is 19 years of age, and has been living, according to the dispatch, with a Mrs. Carroll. The heir died, and the estate would have passed from her. By marrying the baby Miss Watrous made him the heir, securing the property for herself. As stated in the telegram, the child's parents gave their consent and the wedding was duly performed.

Miss Watrous, or Mrs. Carroll, now possesses the youngest husband in the world. As the marriage was only to fill the conditions of the will, it is expected that it will be annulled as soon as the estate has been settled and Mrs. Carroll has endowed her young husband with a share of the property.

TWO MAYORS.

Mayor-Elect Hinkle's Bond Is Held Up and Mayor Swartz's Chair Still Held Down.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Columbus, O., April 9.—Both Mayor Swartz and Mayor-elect Hinkle were in the mayor's office this morning, assuming to be mayor de facto and de jure. They are not yet molesting each other.

Mayor Swartz accepted the resignation of Director of Improvements L. B. Kauffman, and appointed him to succeed Dave Sleeper on the city equalization board. Sleeper having accepted a federal position in the law department in the west. John B. Miles, deputy under Kauffman, was sworn in as his successor. Those appointments will be contested.

Both Hinkle and Swartz appeared at the mayor's office this morning. Hinkle

MAYOR-ELECT HINKLE.

was in the outer office when Swartz arrived and let himself into the private office by the side entrance. Law Director Crum joined Mayor Swartz a little later. The latter stepped out into the outer office at 9:30, and Hinkle at once slipped in. They greeted each other cordially. Swartz treated the matter as a joke and greeted all who came in, whether Democrats or Republicans, with a smile and handshake.

Hinkle announces the rest of his cabinet as follows: Director of improvements, Fred Immel, of the South Side; director of law, Luke G. Byrne, of the East Side; director of accounts, W. C. Cussins, of the West Side.

At noon, Mayor Swartz proposed a compromise to Mr. Hinkle. He said that if Hinkle would withdraw he would call a special council meeting for to-night to pass on the bond.

When the council met last night, the official bond of Mr. Hinkle was read by City Clerk Barr, with whom it had been filed previously. It was signed by E. L. Hamman, banker; W. C. Orr, a wholesale grocer; ex-Congressman John J. Lentz; Ellis O Jones and C C. Philbrick. Councilman Evans (Rep.) at once moved to refer it to the finance committee, and this action was taken on a viva voce vote. In the meantime Mr. Hinkle took the oath of office before Notary Public Ed. L. Pollock and subscribed to the written oath.

Proceeding to the council chamber, he was met by Councilman Coen, who asked that the new mayor be given the privilege of the floor. In a brief address, Mr. Hinkle stated that he had been sworn in and filed his bond as required, and would there take charge at once. Councilman Huston moved that the finance committee be directed to take up the bond, and asked for a recess for ten minutes. President Thomas declared that this could not be done, as the chairman of that committee had gone home.

A vote was ordered, however, and Huston's motion was defeated, 9 to 6, a party vote.

"I am mayor all the same," was the quiet comment of Mr. Hinkle.

DEPORTED EDITOR RICE IS NOT A COPPERHEAD

St. Paul, Minn., April 9.—The Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, of which Atkinson is the head, recently endeavored to secure the services of George T. Rice, of Red Wing, Minn., the deported editor of the Manila Bulletin, in advancing their cause. They were disappointed.

Mr. Rice received a telegram from Secretary Winslow, of that society, asking him to come and address a large anti-imperialistic meeting which was to be held at Faneuil hall, Boston. Mr. Rice, however much he may have said against individuals in the pay of Uncle Sam or against the conduct of certain affairs in the Philippines, is not an "antiAmerican." In fact, he has strong Republican leanings, and this is the substance of his answer:

"Am not against the administration; can only tell the truth."

It may be that the "antis" object to having the truth told, for they wired: "Probably better not come."

SAVES THIRTEEN PUPILS.

Chicago, April 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Harrison, Neb., says:

Miss Lizzie Cottman, a school teacher in District No. 19, Sioux county, is today the heroine of this state. The little frame school building is located in a glade on the banks of the White river, which has been overflowing its banks during the recent thaw. When Miss Cottman arrived at the schoolhouse yesterday morning, she found the building surrounded by water. For a time she entertained no fears from the flood, but the water began to undermine the foundation of the building, and the supports were giving way. The brave teacher closed the school, and telling the pupils to remain inside the building, plunged into the torrent, which, by this time, was waist-deep. Wading to a barn near by, she secured a horse and a rope. Returning to the building, which was now afloat, she fastened one end of the rope to the door-sill and the other around the horse's neck. Then she headed for dry afloat, and after a desperate struggle, reached the shore, where she fastened the rope to a tree. She then hailed a farmer, who came to her assistance, and the thirteen pupils were safely landed.

The parents of the children and the county commissioners are discussing plans for rewarding Miss Cottman for her heroic deed.

TO SUCCEED EVANS.

Topeka, Kas., April 3.—It is believed among Republicans here that Col. R. W. Blue, ex-congressman-at-large, will be appointed commissioner of pensions in place of H. Clay Evans. Congressman Curtis, who has returned from Washington, said yesterday that the choice was between Col. Blue and State Senator Carpenter.

H. Clay Evans, it is probable, will be made minister to Japan.

Going to Manila.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 8.—Congressman J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, accompanied by his family, started for the Philippines by way of San Francisco, for the purpose of making an inspection of the transport service of the government and securing information with regard to the conditions of the army in the islands.

Smallpox in Camp.

San Francisco, April 3.—Owing to the discovery of a case of smallpox among the men of the Eleventh infantry, the regiment will not sail for Manila on the transport Kilpatrick on April 5, as had been planned. Two companies of the regiment are to be detained at Angel island until danger of the spread of the disease is past.

VENEZUELA.

Statement of the Facts in the Muddle With Uncle Sam.

New York, April 6.—The Tribune this morning contains a long article purporting to give a clear account of the circumstances responsible for the strained relations between the United States and Venezuela. It comes from a writer in New York not connected with the paper, and in order that it might be fairly criticised or corrected, printed proofs of it were submitted to the Venezuelan legation in Washington and to the Venezuelan consulate in the city.

The article begins by saying the recall of United States Minister Loomis from Venezuela has released much information concerning the methods of the Venezuelan government, headed by President Castro. New York business men who are kept informed by their representatives in Caracas, of the state of affairs, have, within the last few days, given to the writer facts long withheld.

From these documents, it is learned that De Castro is revising the constitution so suit his revolutionary policy. He called a congress together on February 20, whose members are all of his choosing.

Annuls Constitution.

Their first act was to pass, according to his orders, an amendment to the constitution extending the term of office of the president from four years to six. This was done without any pretension of consulting the choice of the people. During the first week in March he appointed as members of his cabinet seven men who have learned to subjugate their will to his.

Castro has been dictator ever since he drove President Andrade, by force of arms, from Venezuela's executive mansion, eighteen months ago. He has yet to serve the remaining year of Andrade's term, which does not expire until February 20, 1902. Then, according to his revision of the constitution, he will enjoy six years more in office, making eight and one-half years altogether.

Meanwhile, the real president of Venezuela is Andrade, who is to-day in the island of Curacoa, which he has chosen as the starting point of a proposed expedition.

His Will Is Law.

In Venezuela there is no such thing as capital punishment. Crimes penalties stop at imprisonment for ten years. But Gen. Acosta, friend of Andrade and enemy of Castro, who had dared to take up arms against Castro and was the head of the revolutionary party in the field, was put to death.

A correspondent for a weekly newspaper who recently returned from Venezuela, tells how Acosta was captured, and, in spite of the law against the form of punishment, was shot by Castro's orders, on February 13. In Venezuela now, it is asserted, government dignitaries, the justices of the courts, local officials in the various cities and states, retain their places as long only as they obey the orders of Castro.

In the first month of his presidency, Castro called to his presence a number of wealthy representative merchants and bankers, and informed them that they must contribute to the support of the government. According to his own estimate of the amount of their fortunes, he fixed the sum which each should pay into the treasury at once. The amounts ranged from $20,000 to $80,000. A few objected and straightway found themselves sweltering in the rotunda, the worst prison in Caracas. In this way Castro raised the funds for conducting the government until the revenues of the war taxes began to come in.

Another method of raising money is charging business men with "conspiring against the government" and confiscating their property.

Seized and Persecuted.

Not long ago a German merchant arrived at Barcelona from Caracas to collect moneys due on various enterprises in which he was interested. He collected in all $12,000. Castro heard of this and gave orders that the money must not be taken out of the country and that the collector must leave the cash with the government. The man was seized and placed on a stool in a prison yard, where the hot rays of the sun beat upon his bare head and a soldier stood on each side of him with a fixed bayonet with orders to run him through if he attempted to escape. After nine hours' of suffering the collector yielded, took the soldiers to the place where he had concealed the money and surrendered it. He sailed on the next steamer leaving Caracas.

A month later a German cruiser entered La Guyara. The captain and 22 sailors pulled ashore and then rode to Caracas. They at once entered Castro's presence and peremptorily demanded not only every penny of the $12,000 but the punishment of the official who had superintended the torture. Without a word Castro paid the money and ordered the official who had only carried out the president's orders, cast into the rotunda.

"Curse all foreigners," Castro is reported to have said, when once Gen. Ayala, the minister of industry, suggested that foreign money and immigration should be encouraged to develop Venezuela's resources. "I'll annul every concession held by a foreigner in this country," the dictator is alleged to have said, "and sell the concessions over again."

Concessions Annulled.

In December he annulled all the concessions of the various Orinoco concerns—the trading company, the colonization company and the shipping and transportation company, all American concerns with headquarters in New York. The reason he gave for this proceedure was that the companies had not carried out the conditions named in their contracts.

Previous to this he had annulled the concession of the asphalt company in the state of Bermudez, a concession which for ten years or more had been yielding the country a large annual revenue. He then sold the asphalt property, which had been purchased years before in fee simple from the government of Venezuela. The asphalt company protested and carried its case into the Venezuela courts where it was rewarded with an adverse decision. Then the company brought its case to Washington and placed it before the United States government. The state department immediately sent instructions regarding it to Minister Loomis in Caracas. These instructions Loomis carried out to the letter.

This precipitated the present trouble in Venezuela.

Meanwhile, it is said by excellent authorities that each of the entire diplomatic corps in Caracas is posting his government daily regarding the state of affairs.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Sofia, April 9.—The recent arrests of Macedonian agitators have led to anti-government demonstrations. Meetings of protest have been held, and excited crowds have made demonstrations in front of the police station. One of the men arrested fired several shots from his revolver before yielding.

SEALER LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., April 6.—On Sunday the sealing steamer Hope was lost on Bryon Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By an ice-floe in which she was frozen she was carried over a rocky ledge, her bottom being chafed out on the jagged points of the rocks. Her entire crew, 208 men, escaped and reached the land where they endured keen privations until to-day when the sealer Panther, a sister ship, was sighted and subsequently embarked them.

The Hope had 5,000 seals on board, with good prospects of a full cargo. There is no hope of saving her.

AGUINALDO SIGNS PEACE MANIFESTO

Notwithstanding His Objection to a Couple of Clauses.

Manila, April 9.—3:25 p. m.—Although the officials are uncommunicative, it is nevertheless said that Aguinaldo signed the peace manifesto this morning. Chief Justice Arellano drafted the document. Aguinaldo strongly objected to two clauses of the manifesto, and considerable argument was required to overcome his objections.

Col. Alba, the insurgent leader of Zambales province, with 13 officers, 83 men and 92 rifles, surrendered to Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, commanding the marines stationed at Olongapo, on Subig bay. General Malvar, with about 300 men and as many rifles, is expected to surrender shortly at Silang, in Cavite province.

MORE INSURGENTS ARE SURRENDERING

Washington, April 9.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey, dated Cavite, April 8, showing the size of the insurgent force which surrendered to Lieut. Col. Goodrell on the 4th instant at Olongapo:

"Insurgent Colonel Alba, 13 officers, 83 men, 92 rifles, 4,000 cartridges, surrendered to Goodrell; 311 unarmed men swore allegiance."

WILL AFFECT EVERY GROCER.

New York, April 9.—A special meeting of the executive board and finance committee of the Retail Grocers of the United States has just been held in Niagara Falls, says a special to the Tribune from Buffalo. Matters of national importance, because they will affect every retail grocer in the United States, were discussed, but the conclusions and decisions reached will be kept secret for several days. The meeting was held on the invitation of Henry D. Perkey, president of the National Food Company.

Secretary Pfeiffer read the call for the meeting, stating that it related to the upbuilding and growth of the organization. Mr. Perkey said a committee was appointed to consider a proposition made by him along this line and report later on it.

WHEAT CONDITIONS

Are Better Than They Have Been for 10 Years.

New York, April 9.—The forthcoming number of the American Agriculturist weekly will say:

"Local reports from American Agriculturists corps of county observers carefully consolidated into state averages, show a condition of wheat higher than has been noted at this time in the past ten years, with the exception of '91. The general average as reported for the whole belt is 96.5, a figure which represents a practically perfect prospect over the greater part of the winter wheat area. At the date at which correspondents of American Agriculturist made the observance there had been no period of warm growing weather sufficient to induce spring growth, demonstrating absolutely the extent to which Hessian fly is present. The returns, therefore, must be qualified with the statement that this record shows from a perfect condition may not entirely represent the actual damage from this cause. With the exception of a few counties in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, no winter killing is reported. Since March 1 there has been abundance of moisture in all sections.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, April 6.—Dun's weekly review of trade says:

While the general business world has looked with amazement at the performance of the stock market, trade has maintained its even course, and there are many more points of gain than of loss, with even a slightly steadier tone in the dry goods market. There some sellers have withdrawn offers at recent low prices, though buying is small as yet. Collections in all lines are unusually prompt, and in the building trades contracts have been entered into sufficient to furnish a decided impetus in allied lines during the spring season.

No sign of lessening demand is perceptible in any branch of the iron and steel industry. Mills are accepting contracts for the closing months of the year and there is every indication that 1901 will surpass all records in the quantity of pig iron consumed by manufacturers.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are steadily increasing the last week's movement reaching 94,453 cases, against 92,975 in the previous week, and 89,034 a year ago. Quotations are steady, but it is feared that the recent decline in leather and hides will make it possible for small shoe manufacturers to cut prices when they are compelled to seek new business. An unexpected demand has appeared for russet shoes, equalling last year's business, despite the fact that these lines were considered less popular.

The circular of Coats Brothers, on April 1, made the average of 100 grades of wool 17.99 cents, a decline of nearly a cent since March, and 5½ cents compared with April, 1900. During the past two weeks, however, the market has steadied, and there is much more trading. Moderate buying is done by worsted mills.

After declining within a sixteenth of four cents, it was not surprising to see cotton recover half a cent. The oversold condition of the speculative market was chiefly responsible, and Southern dispatches gave support by statements of unfavorable planting conditions. Supplies were against any pronounced rise in prices, however, and conditions at mills continue extremely depressing.

Aggressive manipulation of corn forced prices to an unreasonable point, from which the fall was severe; and wheat also weakened, anthough exports from the Atlantic coast continued liberal. Pork products did not show the usual sympathy with corn when it reacted, for Chicago operators absorbed offerings readily.

Commercial failures in the first quarter of 1901 were 3,335 in number and $31,703,486 in amount of defaulted liabilities, of which 750 were in manufacturing for $12,504,222 and 2,468 in trading for $14,552,906, with 157 others, not properly included in either class, that owed $4,646,358.

Banking defaults numbered 21, with liabilities of $3,441,389.

While exceeding the same three months of last year in number failures were much smaller in amount; commercial and financial insolvencies together showing a decrease of $21,532,180. Only two years of the last twenty made a better showing either in aggregate or average indebtedness to each failure; while the proportion of $26.74 to each firm in business, and $1.09 to each $1,000 of solvent payments through clearing houses are records that were surpassed but once in two decades. For the month of March total liabilities were much smaller than in the corresponding month of any year since monthly statements were first published. These figures indicate most undeniably that the new century has opened with business on no uncertain foundation.

WOOL TRADE

Boston, April 6.—The Commercial Bulletin will say of the wool trade: The receipts of wool in Boston since Jan. 1, have been 36,253,631 pounds against 43,273,450 pounds for the same period in 1900.

The shipments to date are 61,623,759 pounds against 43,273,458 pounds for the same period in 1900.

The total stock on hand Jan. 1, 1901, was 76,309,500 pounds; the total stock to-day is 51,138,783 pounds.

The big buyers have checked their operations. They have not even taken up what they bought last week, the shipments remaining comparatively small. There has been a good steady business, mostly in territory and pulled wools, but at no higher prices. New clip fine Arizona have been sold on a basis of 43 clean. Fine medium clothing territory wools have sold at 38 clean. Unwashed fine fleeces are in good request. Even a lot of four year old, moth eaten Michigan brought 15½.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

The Ohio Climate and Crop Bulletin says:

"The weather of the winter, in Ohio, has been generally favorable to fruit, and to grass and winter grains, except in the extreme southeastern part of the state.

"The first week in April has given cold, cloudy and stormy weather in most sections of the state, in the extreme east the precipitation has been heavy and considerable snow has fallen. Farm work is much delayed and is backward, except in a few counties in the south-central part of the state.

"The weather of the week has had an unfavorable effect on wheat in the greater part of the counties where it was best at the end of March, but it has had a favorable effect in the extreme southeast where it was before the poorest. One correspondent in Noble county says that it has improved one-half during the past week.

"Grass fields and pastures are starting slowly, but are generally in a favorable condition. There is some complaint of winter damage to timothy and clover fields, but not general.

"The seeding of oats and barley has been delayed, and in most sections very little has been done. Plowing has not been begun in many northern districts, and there are but few counties in the south where it is under general headway. A few early potatoes have been planted and gardens made in the most favorable sections in the south.

"Winter rye is in good condition. There has been some damage to peaches in western-central and northwestern counties, but generally the fruit crop is reported to be in a promising condition. Fruit trees are backward.

"The maple sugar season has been short, and the product not up to the average in quantity or quality in most sections."

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 9.—Close—The opening in wheat was off a shade this morning, but was fairly firm on covering of shorts. This, however, was about the only support the market received, although the receipts at northwestern points were light. Cables were lower and there was a continuation of perfect weather and more favorable reports of crop conditions. Liquidation was general and extensive, and the price continued on the decline, closing weak, at the low figure. It was a picnic for the bears, who have been long predicting that the commercial conditions favored lower prices, and the bulls who had been holding up their faith with sentiment met a rude shock. The closing price showed a loss for the day of from ¾ to 1c.

Corn held its strength a little better than wheat, but the pressure in the general market was too much for it, and there was a sag in sympathy.

Oats showed a little more activity and a decline in price. Clover seed likewise was off on fair trade. Receipts today were 100 bags and shipments 840 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Wheat—May, 74c; July, 73½c.

Oats—Cash, 26½; May, 25¾c; July, 25¼c.

Rye—61c.

Clover seed—Cash, $6.60; October, $5.00.

Timothy seed, $2.05.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	TOLEDO.				To-day	Apr. 8
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Close	
Cash	75½	75½	72	72	70¾	
May	74¾	74¾	72¾	72¾	74½	
July	74¾	74¾	72¾	72¾	74½	
	CHICAGO.					
Wheat—						
April					69½	70¼@¾
May	71¾	71¾	69¾	70	71¾	
July	71½	71½	70¾	70¾@¾	73¼	
Corn—						
April					43¾	43¾
May	44¼	44¾	43	43¾	44¾	44¾
July	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾	
Oats—						
April					24¾	25¼@¾
May	25½	25½	24¾	24¾@25	25¼@¾	
July	25¾	25¾	25	25	26½	
	NEW YORK.					
Wheat—						
May	77	77½	75¾	76	77¼	
July	77⅝	77⅝	75¾	76	77¼	
Corn—						
May	49	49¼	45¾	45	46¾	
July	48¼	48¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	
	ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—						
May	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	
July	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	69	
	MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—						
May	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	
July	72¼	72¾	71¼	71½	72¾	
	DULUTH.					
Wheat—						
May	72½	72¾	71¾	71¾	72½	
July	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	73¾	
	CHICAGO PROVISIONS					
Pork—						
May	$14.20	$14.45	$14.20	$14.20	$14.50	
July	14.35	14.55	14.35	14.42	14.60	
Lard—						
May	8.17	8.17	8.15	8.15	8.25	
July	8.10	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.17	
Ribs—						
May	8.02	8.07	8.02	8.07	8.10	
July	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.90	7.92	

Chicago.

Chicago, April 9.—Wheat opened steady reflecting cables of like tone. There was not, however, so much inquiry for it as yesterday, crop conditions showed no change and prospects remain most flattering. Local shorts covered early, but disgusted at weak showing in face of their large purchases, put out their sales again, so that it would be name was in no evidence. Scalpers took the offerings, only to let go lower. Clearances were liberal and primary receipts considerably under last year's. Cash wheat was a trifle dull, with little of wheat until the government report has had its full effect.

Corn, after opening